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the coolest and the most comfortable theatre in BOMBAY is the rendezvous of the PUBLIC.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

A YOUTH OF FORTUNE
the most wonderful Drama.
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charney Road.

VOL. V NO. 34 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1917. TWO ANNAS

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(Incorporated in England.)

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STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

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Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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are granted on the Head Office and Branches in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

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Manager.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,967,500
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Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

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Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

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The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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J. B. CRICHTON,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts about Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
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Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

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Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 395 of 1913 (Canji Pragji v/s Premji Vallubhdas) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard Fort, Bombay, the following lands and fields belonging to the estate of Vallubhdas Coserda (deceased).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

(1) Property situate at Sankli (field), Taluka Yawal, district Khandesh, bearing Survey No. 367 admeasuring 11 acres and 7 goonthas and Assessed for Rs. 15-0-0.

(2) Property (field) at Sankli, bearing Survey No. 368, admeasuring 10 acres and 9 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 12-0-0.

(3) Property (fields) at Sankli, bearing Survey No. 342, admeasuring 9 acres and assessed for Rs. 15-0-0.

(4) Property (fields) at Sankli, bearing Survey No. 247, admeasuring 5 acres and 25 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 8-0-0.

(5) Property at Sankli bearing Survey No. 249, admeasuring 6 acres and 4 goonthes and assessed for Rs. 8-0-0.

(6) Property (field) at Sankli, bearing Survey No. 235, admeasuring 3 acres and 30 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 6-0-0.

(7) Property (field) at Sankli, bearing Survey No. 343, admeasuring 3 acres and 4 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 3-8-0.

(8) Property (field) at Vadhode, bearing Survey No. 32, admeasuring 15 acres and 29 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 21-0-0.

(9) Property (field) at Bidgaon bearing Survey No. 19, admeasuring 7 acres and 10 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 8-0-0.

(10) Property at Bidgaon Taluka Chopada, bearing Survey No. 68, admeasuring 17 acres and 31 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 16-8-0.

(11) Property (field) at Dhanora, Taluka Chopada bearing Survey No. 54, Pot No. 1, admeasuring 4 acres and 7 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 9-0-0.

(12) Property bearing Survey No. 54, Pot No. 2, admeasuring 2 acres and 26 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 2-8-0.

(13) Property (field) at Dhanore, Taluka Chopada, district Khandesh, bearing Survey No. 55, admeasuring 6 acres and 20 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 5-0-0.

(14) Property (field) at Kingaon, Taluka Yawal, district Khandesh bearing Survey No. 26, admeasuring 7 acres and 19 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 10-0-0.

(15) Property (field) at Sutarkhed, Taluka Yawal, district Khandesh, bearing Survey No. 5, admeasuring 16 acres and 20 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 21-0-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Sutherland & Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver at their office in Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th February, 1917.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS.

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MR. MOTILAL PAUPALIA,
c/o Seth Jaigopaldasji Ghanshamdas,
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6919

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Petty Articles from 1st April, 1917, to 31st March, 1918, will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot, Ahmednagar, up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 27th instant.
Forms of tender and schedules for the supply of above articles are obtainable on application *in writing* and payment of Re. 1 per set.

(Sd.) T. G. PEACOCKE, Colonel,
Supdt., Remount Depot Ahmednagar.
Ahmednagar, 3rd February 1917. 6954.

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Holders of the Debentures of the above Company bearing Nos. 2973 to 76, 3101 to 3200, 3401 to 3600 are hereby requested to present and deliver them up at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, for the payment of the principal money and interest due at the foot of their Debentures as early as possible.
Dated this 3rd day of February, 1917.

TATA SONS & CO.,
6937 Secretaries.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1917, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance-Sheet made upto 31st December 1916.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Mathradas Goculdas as an additional Director.
5. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board,
D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1917.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 28th February, 1917, both days inclusive.
6966.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 16th day of February, 1917, for the construction of deer and antelope enclosures and leopard cage, including drainage and water fittings, in the Victoria Gardens.

2. Form of Contract, Specification etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the fowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

6. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the tenders are opened.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 7th Feb. 1917.

TENDERS FOR CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, at his office near Church Gate Station, Fort, Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 26th February, 1917, for the purchase of all the Castor Seed Cake which shall be manufactured and produced at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati (estimated at 1450 tons per annum) during the period of two years commencing on the first day of October, 1917.

Tenders must be made out on the Company's authorised form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Castor Cake" and a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money must accompany the tender without which no tender will be considered.

Should any contractor whose tender is accepted fail to execute the agreement on the Company's form of contract within a month after the acceptance of his Tender is notified to him, he shall forfeit his earnest money.

Only Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ p.c. per annum will be accepted. The Government paper must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company or order.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.
Bombay, 5th February, 1917. 6962.

NUMBER OF FIRMS

in every trading line, successfully represented.

Total EXEMPTION or partial ABATEMENT secured.

CURSONDAS & Co.,

F. L. A. A. etc., (London).

INCOME TAX EXPERTS.

24, Elphinstone Circle.

Telephone No. 402.

TRIVEDI'S HIGHLY SCENTED REGISTERED MANGALORE MEDICATED SNUFF.

To use this Snuff is a sweat pleasure to all. It effects a gigantic remedy to those who are suffering from Hysteria, Inactivity, of brain Headache, Semi-headache, Fistula, Coldl, Catarrh, Beginning of Cataract, and every sort of teeth and mouth disease.
Price per bottle Annas 6; three bottles Re. 1; dozen Rs. 3-12-0.
Sample free postage extra Except this in Trivedi's Factory mentioned below. Snuff prepared Mangalore-Macob, Madras-Rose Mask-Kevda black and yellow ghwateli and yellow grind can be had ready in tin boxes. AGENTS WANTED; Write to:—

A. N. TRIVEDI BROS.,
Snuff Merchants,
AHMEDABAD.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
TO ANXIOUS DEPOSITORS.
Unique Opportunity to Secure Brand New Safes.
SIZES TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

AUCTION SALE of 12 Really High Class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh" Safes, fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks" and Voucher and Secret Drawers.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co,, will, under instructions from Messrs. Tosh and Coy. sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a regular set of their well-known safes (Brand New), just received consisting of the following very high class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh," Safes fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks," and secret contrivanced sovereign box and voucher drawer.

1 Iron Safe 44 by 26 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 42 by 25 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 40 by 25 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 36 by 24 by 24
2 Iron Safes 30 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 28 by 22 by 22
1 Iron Safe 26 by 21 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 24 by 20 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 22 by 18 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 18 by 15 by 15

The above safes are on view.
NOTE.—"Tosh" is the only "Make to meet every ingredient of the requirements of an Anxious Depositor. "Tosh" means "Safety."

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 8th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of specially selected and Made-to-Order, First Class Household Furniture by Devji Kanji and other Well-known Makers, consisting of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, such as Automatic Sliding Dining Table, Rich Artistic Mirror Back Sideboards, Rich Minto Pattern Silk Tapestry Lined Drawing Room complete suite consisting of Sofas and Chairs, very Handsome Louis Pattern Venetian Glass Drawing Room Folding Artistic Screen, Rich Artistic Cabinets, English Rocking Chair, English Folding Sofas, Revolving Roll Top Office Table, Mahoganized Book Cases, Rich Ornaments, Silver Plated, Brass Flower Pots, Rich Bed Room Single and Double Almyrahs, English Baba Motor Car, Gentlemen's Empire Bicycle, Rich Glass Porcelain and Platedware, very Rich seasoned Blackwood Drawing Room Carved Furniture, etc., etc.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 8th February at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (where all the furniture has been arranged for sale), specially selected and made-to-order household furniture by Devji Kanji and other well-known makers consisting of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, such as automatic sliding dining table, Dining Room arm and armless chairs rich artistic mirror back sideboards, mirror back dinner waggons, meat safes, rich Minto pattern silk tapestry lined drawing room complete suite consisting of sofas and chairs, very handsome Louis pattern venetian glass drawing room folding artistic screen, rich artistic cabinets, English rocking chair, English folding sofa, revolving roll top office table, mahoganized book cases, rich ornaments, silver plated brass flower pots, rich bed room single and double almyrahs, English baba motor car, gentlemen's Empire bicycle corner cabinets, rich teapoys, rich mirror hatstands, rich ornaments, writing tables, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, English baba gharry, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, very rich Indian seasoned blackwood carved drawing room furniture, etc., etc.

The property of H. C. Westerman, Esq., of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th February, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF
The New Building Fund
Clare Road Convent, Byculla.
FRIDAY 16th and SATURDAY 17th instant at 6-30 p. m.
Tickets—Rs. 2 and Re. 1.—can be had at Clare Road Convent.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT
DE LUXE
AT
5-30 AND 9-30
Doors open at 4-45 and 8-45,
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
PRESENTS
A beveildering array of novelties.
A very vesuvius of brilliant attractions.
A programme of amazing extent
Carrying the spectators
BY STORM

Sole proprietor—E. H. Bostock
Direction—Douglas F. Bostock.

Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Rs. 1 and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.

PLANS AT ROSE & CO.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE
Presents an all-Pathe Programme
To-day at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m
MDLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA
MDLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA
The Famous Russian Dancer in a Great Ballet Drama
THE DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS
A 3-part Photo-drama, 4,000 feet long.

This famous Russian Dancer needs no introduction to Cinema lovers here, while playgoers doubtless saw her at the Palace Theatre, London, four years ago.

She is one of those rare persons who combine the skill of the dancer, with the art of the actress.

Throughout the whole of one part of this picture she is the PREMIER DANSEUSE of a gorgeous Ballet, while in the others she is the principal in a thrilling drama. The scenic effects in the play are remarkable.

The latest Cinema Star Comedian
LONESOME LUKE
LONESOME LUKE
in further side-splitting absurdities.
No matter what you feel like
YOU MUST LAUGH AT LUKE !

OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT'S TO-NIGHT !
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT
For the first 1st time in Bombay.
The Gaiety Company presents
A Whimsical Comedy Entitled.
THE GIRL WITH THE WINK.
THE GIRL WITH THE WINK.
THE GIRL WITH THE WINK.
THE GIRL WITH THE WINK.
THE GIRL WITH THE WINK.
Based on the time honoured theory
"WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY MICE WILL FROLIC."
Scene: Lawyer Pleadwell's Office. Time 10a.m
Produced by Miss ESSIE JENNINGS.
Several Musical Numbers will be introduced during the Comedy.
The Comedy will be preceded by
Brilliant Vaudevilles
PRESENTING
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
The girl with a voice.
C. MORRIS
Comedian and Dancer.
MISS CHARLOTTA
The Dainty Soubrette and Dancer.
MR. N. WALLACE
Comedian.
MISS GEORGIE DEVOE
The Girl that makes you Smile.

There will be only one Cinema.
A KEYSTONE COMEDY.
In the First Part.
FOLLOW THE CROWD
TO-NIGHT
TO THE GAIETY.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
A minute's walk from
Kalbadevi Tram Junction.
To-day Change of Programme.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)
THIS WEEK
A very powerful and sensational drama
"ROMANY'S REVENGE"
AND
other Comic and Dramatic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Bombay's Leading Playhouse.
6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
A Complete and High Class Cinema Show "Second to None"
JACKIE SAUNDERS
JACKIE SAUNDERS
IN **"THE GIRL WHO WON"**
A delightful Film drama in 3 parts from the famous house of Pathe.
"WIFFLES' SERVANTS" "LUKE'S FATAL FLYVER"

An humble Invitation to Bombay and its wife
AT THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
(EAST OF OLYMPIA CINEMA)
WHERE

A most Thrilling, Sensational, Artistic and at the same time highly charmingly, amusing and instructive Masterpiece of its kind in the Film world, ever exhibited in Bombay will be staged by the indefatigable proprietors for your benefit under pioneer management.

From SATURDAY 10th instant.

The Mystery of Al-Sin
A Super Serial Film.
45000 Ft. Long. 8000 Ft. Weekly.

Wherein are depicted the exploits of a daring gang of Chinamen and American desperados in their full colour. Science, Art and Craftiness combined with merriment and instruction form the chief features of this master work.

Hold time by its forelock and miss not this opportunity.

To be distributed { Rs. 500 Cash Prizes } amongst the onlookers.

LIFE ONCE MORE IN BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We herewith beg to bring to your kind notice that the Ex-Manager of the well-known Excelsior Cinematograph Tent which was on the Maidan a few years back will shortly start another up-to-date Picture Show. It will be called the ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA which will have no rival in Bombay, everything under the supervision and entire management of European experts; it is situated at LAMINGTON ROAD, Corner of Foras Road; we have for the purpose secured all the latest and best films. You will no doubt go home once more satisfied as we mean to exhibit on our GIANT SCREEN, the most wonderful and realistic subjects with the greatest improvement in light. Our above ex-manager of the well-known Tent, now our Directing Partner has had a long stay in Europe (Italy) during which time he has devoted his entire attention in cinematography, made every necessary arrangement to have, as of old, always the first and best novelties sent out, he is the proper man in his right place! THE ELDORADO will be unequalled for its excellent thrilling subjects, we therefore kindly draw your attention, and request you to look out for the grand Opening Night which will be shortly advertised.

DON'T FORGET.
SAME POLITENESS!!
SAME EUROPEAN MENAGEMENT!!!

always new subjects and best as well as the well-known Excelsior Tent. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

I'll meet you at the ELDORADO CINEMA shortly.

PRIZE RUPEES 500
Free from any poisonous drug
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
"YOUTH"
"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S" REAL YAKUTI
Called "YOUTH" Contains
AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public.

Price per Bottle,
1 oz. Rs. 7, 2 ozs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.
RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.
Specially for Lost Manhood only.
20 Pills Re. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.
V. P. P. Extra.

RHEMANI PHARMACY,
Aga Building, Parel Road (Bhindi BAZAR), BOMBAY No. 9.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

'THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Vit). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM
S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed.

IN 5 MINUTES
SIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

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PATNA UNIVERSITY BILL.

STRONG NON-OFFICIAL CRITICISMS

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

The first meeting of the cold weather session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning in the Council Chamber. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were in the Visitors' gallery. Almost all members of the Council attended and among the absentees were Pandit Malaviya, Raja of Mahmudabad, Sitha Nath Roy, Mr. Srinivas Sastri, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Mr. Wacha Mr. Abdul Rahim, Sir Rampal Singh. The following additional members took the prescribed oath of allegiance:—Messrs. L. Davidson, W. J. Reid, A. S. A. Westropp, E. J. Monahan, E. H. C. Walsh, E. H. Bray, J. G. Jennings, J. B. Brunyate, Lt.-Col. S. L. Aplin, Maung Bah Too and Sir James du Boulay.

His Excellency opened the proceedings with a long speech.

(His Excellency's speech appears on page 8.)

Sir Reginald Craddock laid on the table a statement showing that the total number of superior (gazetted) appointments held under the Imperial Government by persons belonging to the landholding community in the Punjab was 48.

After interpellations Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the Destruction of Records Act and explained that under the present conditions documents were required to be placed in custody of Government officers under a large number of enactments. In many of these Acts no provision existed for distruction of such of them as had become valueless. It was accordingly proposed to repeal and re enact the Distruction of Records Act so as to make it conform to modern requirements.

On the motion of Mr. G. R. Lowndes the Bill to consolidate the enactments relating to Indian steam vessels was considered and passed.

PATNA UNIVERSITY BILL.

Sir Sankaran Nair moved that the Patna University Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Mr. H. Sharp, Sir Edward Maclagan, the Raja of Kanika, Mr. Sastri, Mr. B. N. Basu Mr. M. Haque, Rai Krishna Sahay, Mr. J. G. Jennings, Mr. E. H. C. Walsh and himself to report on or before the 28th February.

The Hon. Mr. Sir C. Sankaran Nair in moving that since the presentation of the Bill in the last Council various representations had been received from various Associations with conflicting opinions which required careful consideration by the Government. He recounted the various objections taken in detail, the purport of which was that the Bill, if passed in its present form, would make it a Government body, and deprived of poular support, would lose efficiency. The local Governments also had suggested considerable modifications which would also be considered by the proposed Committee.

Mr. Dadabhoy, speaking on the motion, referred to the public opinion in Bihar which he said was distinctly against the Bill where the prevalent opinion was that, rather than have such a University as provided for in the Bill people would not have any. He criticised some of the provisions of the Bill and said that in view of the extraordinary, wide and comprehensive powers vested in the Chancellor the University would be nothing better than a Department of the Government. It seemed to him that instead of delegating larger and larger powers to people Government was anxious to recede from its former policy and to retake in its own hands all the strings of control.

Mr. M. Haque (Behar) speaking on the Bill, said the whole country had condemned it as a highly retrograde measure. The present Bill was a departure from the University Act of 1904. An attempt had been distinctly made in the present Bill to deprive Behar from the benefits of education. He supported the motion, however, reserving full rights to move its rejection at subsequent sittings.

Mr. Sukul (Central Provinces) said the Bill was so retrograde in character that he was so retrograde in character that he could not support the motion. He dwelt at length on some provisions of the Bill and said it should be so modified as to enable the introduction of a more popular element in the University.

Mr. K. K. Chanda (Assam) congratulated the Education Member on the courageous response he had made to public opinion. He alluded to the strong objections taken to the Bill in Behar and Orissa and said that men like Sir Guru Das Bannerjee, Sir N. G. Chandravarkar and Professor Paranjype condemned the Bill. He thought in educational matters Government must go forward.

The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

The Council reassembled after lunch when the discussion on the Patna University Bill was resumed. Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Vice-President presided.

Mr. Krishna Sahay hoped that the Patna University might be given a constitution which would confer a real boon on the people.

The Raja of Kanika said the Bill was a disappointment to them and he hoped that the Select Committee would radically change it.

The Maharajah of Cassimbazar hoped that the Select Committee would carefully consider the clauses relating to the constitution of external colleges.

Mr. B. N. Basu said the whole Bill was wrong. Wrong in the beginning, wrong in the middle and wrong in the end. He did not wonder that the measure had evoked wide-spread agitation in India.

Dr. Sapru said he felt stronger in his opinion that present Bill was a highly retrograde measure. It was not only the Indian agitators who thought so, but also Anglo-Indians.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri in criticising the Bill urged for the recognition of Moslem claims.

Mr. Shafi congratulated the Government of India on its conciliatory attitude towards the measure. He hoped modifications in the light of opinion expressed in the country and in the Council would be carried out in the Select Committee.

Mr. B. N. Sarma (Madras) also criticised the Bill.

Sir Sankaran Nair in winding up said that the objections raised by the members would be fully considered in the Select Committee. He assured the Council that the Government of India would not assume any attitude of hostility towards the suggestions made in the Council. He did not propose to touch upon the various objections regarding the suggestion that the Mahomedan interests should be fully safeguarded. He said the local Government had power which enabled them to nominate Mahomedan members to the Senate. As there was no objection to the adoption of his proposal, he would ask the Council to accept the motion which was agreed to.

The Council adjourned at 5 p.m. till to-morrow.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Sir George Barnes, replying to Dr. Sapru's question regarding the recruitment of labour under indenture said an inter-departmental conference between the India Office and the Colonial Office is to be held in London in the middle of May next. There is no objection to publishing the report of Messrs. Marjoribanks and Markayar as soon as it is received and the new conditions agreed upon at the conference will be telegraphed by the Secretary of State to his Excellency the Viceroy for publication in India as soon as the conference is ended. The Government of India have no information as to whether it is intended to publish the proceedings of the Conference as well as the result.

POST-WAR REFORMS.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Dr. Taj Bahadur Sapru's question regarding the publication of the despatch relating to post-war reforms said the Government of India have sent a despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject referred to, but regret that they can give no further information about it at present.

NEW DEFENCE OF INDIA FORCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

may feel confident that a great response will be made to this call and that within the six months which we propose to allow for their enrolment as many men will offer themselves for service as the military authorities can deal with. But it must be borne in mind that though the services of this force will be confined to the limits of India, it is intended to be and will be essentially serious military service, under strictly military conditions. To them no less than to the others, the call is their country's and the service they are asked to undertake is the service of the Empire.

WAR CONFERENCE.

His Majesty's Government, as you know, have decided to convene a special War Conference in London in order to consider urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war, the possible conditions on which in agreement with our Allies we could assent to its termination, and the the problems which will then immediately arise. As members are aware his Majesty's Government have invited the Secretary of State for India to represent India and the Secretary of State has appointed in consultation with the Government of India three gentlemen to assist him at that Conference. Criticism has been made of the method of representation and the manner of election of India's special delegates. I think our critics have misapprehended the nature of the Conference and of the representation. The Conference is of the mother country, the Dominions and India. Each Dominion is represented by its Prime Minister and has but one voice in the Conference, but the Prime Ministers are permitted to bring with them such other Ministers as they may desire, and may invite these Ministers to speak on behalf of the Dominions on any particular question. It is obvious that in the case of India so long as the Secretary of State is directly responsible to Parliament for the policy of the Indian Government, the Secretary of State must be the head of the Indian delegation and the policy propounded by India must be the policy of the Secretary of State-in-Council. But I have the Secretary of State's assurance that he will be glad to leave his colleagues from India to speak whenever possible, on behalf of India. The Conference then being a Conference of Governments it follows that the responsibility for the choice of the representatives must rest with the Government. No Government could divest itself from that responsibility and so in the case of India, the Secretary of State in consultation with the Government of India has chosen the three gentlemen whose names you know. The choice in fact goes beyond the promise made by Lord Hardinge in his speech of 22nd September, 1915, to which I would refer. Hon. members, I am sorry to think that the enormous importance of the decision taken by his Majesty's Government stands in danger of being minimized and discounted by hasty and not very well-informed criticism. As the French proverb has it "it is the first step which counts" and India has been admitted to-day for the first time to a place of honour at the Council Table of the Empire. It marks a point in the history of India which though it may not be seen in its true perspective to-day, will I have no hesitation in saying, be the beginning of a new chapter in India's history, under the Imperial flag. Our three representatives have been chosen. They embark shortly. They are I think, you will all agree, men who will rise to the height of India's opportunity and do India credit on the new stage to which she is summoned. May they so bear themselves, that from these early beginnings may spring a full and generous interpretation of India's future with the Empire. I have every confidence that by their talents they will establish India's claim to retain at the Council of the Empire the place which was first won for her by the loyalty of her people and the gallantry of her soldier sons when the Empire lay under the shadow of the great war

ENEMY ATTACKS NEAR RISSELIN AND BRODY.

REPELLED BY RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 7.

A Russian communiqué says we repulsed an enemy attack near the town of Risselin midway between Vladimirvolynsk and Lutzk, also the enemy attempts south-west of Brody

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR IN U. S.

DEMAND FOR HANDING OVER PASSPORTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 7.

The "New York Herald" demands that his passports shall be handed to Count Tarnowski, the Austrian Ambassador, who arrived on the day of the announcement of the German threat. The paper emphasises that the Prussian and Austrian organisations in America are identical.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

PASSED BY SENATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Feb. 7.

The Senate after a heated discussion passed by 62 votes to 19 over the President's veto of Immigration Bill containing the literacy test to which President Wilson objected. As the measure has passed the House of Representatives, it now becomes law. It has been fought for 20 years and vetoed by three Presidents.

VICTIMS OF GERMAN RAID.

167 BROUGHT TO VIGO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

VIGO, Feb. 7.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 7.

A Dutch steamer has landed 167 victims of German attacks on ships off the Brazilian coast.

VIGO, Feb. 7.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Feb. 7.

167 survivors have been landed by a Dutch ship. They comprise 89 of the crew and seven passengers of the British steamer Port Adelaide, the captain of which was taken prisoner by the submarine and 66 seamen from three Norwegian ships.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACKS FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 7.

An Italian wireless communiqué says the enemy surprise attacks in darkness against our advanced position in Garda, Travignold and the San Pellegrino valleys on the Central Isonzo, and at a point south-east of Gorizia, failed with heavy losses.

SCENES AT AMERICAN EMBASSY.

AUGUST 1914 RECALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb 7.

A despatch from Berlin says that the scene at the American Embassy on the 5th instant, recalled August, 1914. Crowds of Americans blocked the corridors seeking advice and the passport department was working at the highest pressure. The crowd was augmented by many British and other belligerent nationals clamouring for advice.

BY-ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Feb. 7.

The following results of bye-election are announced:—

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Arthur Samuels, K.C. (Official candidate)	1,481
Sir Robert Woods	769

NORTH ROSCOMMON.

Count Plunkett	3,022
Mr. Divine (Official Nationalist)	1,708
Mr. Tully	687

Mr. Arthur Rochardson, formerly Labour M.P., for South Nottingham, has been returned unopposed for Rotherham.

NEW DEFENCE OF INDIA FORCE.

(Continued from page 8.)
(Continued on Supplement page 1.)

year. From May to October, that is to say, before the session of the Legislative Council which produced the memorandum, to which I have referred, we were engaged in considering it. You will not expect me to give any indication as to the nature of our proposals as the matter is now before his Majesty's Government, but I would sound this note of warning, his Majesty's Government have at the present moment their attention entirely occupied by affairs relating to the war, and it is idle to expect them to give a speedy answer to our despatch. If, gentlemen, after reading your morning newspaper you pause for a moment to consider the vital and urgent questions which day by day engage the British Cabinet at the present juncture, I am sure the thought uppermost in your mind will be one of sympathy for the men engaged on the almost superhuman problem of mobilising the resources of our huge Empire in its gigantic task, and that you will not be disposed to cavil at the fact that the consideration of certain constitutional issues affecting a portion of that Empire has to yield place for a time in the presence of such vast responsibilities.

THE BUDGET.

I will not anticipate Sir William Meyer's budget speech by any detailed remarks on financial questions, but there are two matters of lively public interest, on which I propose to touch. First as regards the exchange crisis, on this subject I need hardly do more than refer to the announcement which we published on the 5th January after the Finance Member's discussions in Calcutta. We fully appreciate the difficulties of the situation, and shall continue to do all that is possible to remedy them and afterwards to prevent their recurrence. But as was announced in the press communiqué the situation is one necessitated by the peculiar conditions created by the war, and the inconveniences which it may entail, though I do not underrate them, are merely the counterpart of an essential service which India is rendering to the Empire in finding funds on this side for war expenditure in Mesopotamia and elsewhere.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

Secondly, a further opportunity of service has now been offered to India by the announcements of a general war loan to be raised by his Majesty's Government, and an Indian War Loan to be floated under our auspices, and which as already announced will be launched very shortly. I cannot exaggerate the high importance both to the Empire as a whole, and to India herself, of a worthy response to this appeal. I feel sure that the princes and nobles, and the wealthier commercial institutions and individuals in this country, who have obtained such signal material benefits from British rule, will realise the patriotic duty of contributing amply towards the prosecution of the war, and the triumph of the arms of the King-Emperor. But I would not have it supposed that the appeal is confined to the wealthier classes. The obligation of patriotism rests on us all. Let me ask then for the universal support of a united India. Some of you, perhaps, while anxious to help, have been feeling a difficulty as to which of the two loans should secure your preference, and a word or two on this point may be helpful. The position in regard to the Home loan is that it was framed primarily to suit Home conditions, though there is nothing in its terms to prevent or discourage subscriptions from India. On the other hand, our war loan has been designed with special reference to Indian conditions, and with the special object of enabling India as a whole, to render a notable and definitely measureable war service. The natural course then for us in India, I would suggest, is to subscribe to the loan issued by our own Government, since it will be paid over to the Home Government, and contribute directly towards assisting in the prosecution of the war. I think we should all like to see the sum subscribed by India reach as large a total as possible, and so I would appeal to all those who are jealous of India's credit to do all in their power to assist the Government in making our loan a real success.

GERMAN INTRIGUES ON THE FRONTIER.

Let me now say a word about our foreign affairs. Here in India, isolated from the cruel realities of the war, many quite intelligent persons, Indian and English alike, are inclined to take for granted the peace and security in which they are living. Everyone of course realises that our seapower has secured India's shores, and is ready to admit India's immense debt to the navy, but many are apt to forget that India has also a vulnerable land frontier. This land frontier with portions of its immense line combustible at all times, and doubly inflammable in the presence of this world-wide conflagration, coterminous with many different States and many heterogeneous communities, offered a field for intrigue of which our enemies were not slow to avail themselves. German emissaries were flung broadcast towards our frontier, from all directions in the Far East, and especially in Siam they toiled to enmesh disaffected Indians in a conspiracy to raise trouble on the borders of Burma and within India itself. Others in the West, traversed Persia right up to our Frontiers, and a Turco-German Mission actually succeeded in making its way into Kabul confident in the expectation that its arrival would drag Afghanistan into the war. That a campaign of intrigue so labouriously planned and carried out at such expense and with such determination should everywhere have been foiled, argues much for the skill and resolution of those who have had the safeguarding of India's Frontiers in their keeping, and to our various frontier administrations, untiring in their vigilance, unsparing of patience and tact when patience and tact sufficed, but resolute in action when action was called for, India owes a debt of gratitude which the public is perhaps apt to overlook. Indeed, I cannot speak too highly of the work of our Frontier officers during these months of uncertainty and anxiety. Much too does India owe to the happy co-ordination of our naval, military and criminal intelligence, which has linked together the multifarious information regarding the far-spread machinations of our enemies, and has thus not only enabled us to bring to justice many disaffected persons who thought themselves secure to plot against India from the imagined safety of remote and inaccessible places, but also to forestal the attempts of our enemies and to bring to naught the many nefarious schemes against India's security. Great, too, is the debt which we owe to our military forces to the salutary deterrent afforded by our known military preparedness on the Frontier, to the promptness of our troops in quelling local tribal ebullitions along our borders, and to their activities in conjunction with our Russian Allies in dealing with such German parties as ventured within their reach.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

Above all, however, we ought to realise more fully the full significance of the part played by our forces in Mesopotamia. Of the purely military value of that campaign, I do not propose nor have I the qualifications to speak, but I do suggest that when this phase of the worldwide war comes to be recorded by the dispassionate historian in the cold light of the distant future, emphasis will be laid on the supreme strategic and political value of these operations, and the peace and security of India will in no small measure be attributed to the steadying effect on the Middle East, exercised by the presence of our great army in Mesopotamia. Nor, must we forget our great obligations to neighbouring States. On the west the Persian Government at one time sorely pressed by German intrigue but throughout assured that Great Britain, her best friend, in the past, would remain her best friend in the future, have maintained a benevolent neutrality and have welcomed and furthered our co-operation in the slow and laborious process of building up an effective force under British officers to cope with the chronic disorder in her Southern Provinces. On the East his Majesty the King of Siam true to his obligations as the ruler of a neutral State, has resolutely crushed the endeavours of our enemies to turn his country into a focus of intrigue against India. On the North that wise and far-seeing statesman, his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, has steadfastly upheld the neutrality of Afghanistan in the face of many difficulties. In days to come, his people will realise how much they owe him for his persistent refusal to listen to wild hot-heated counsels, thereby saving his country from the miseries of a profitless and disastrous war. On the North-west Frontier where the Amir's calm and sagacious policy has exercised a steadying influence, the only discordant elements are the Mahsuds whose intolerable lawlessness dates back long before the war, and the Mohmands. The measures taken to keep the former in check, are slowly growing more effective. Their full meed of punishment must however wait until we are at leisure to deal conclusively with them. The latter are already paying for their misdeeds by a close blockade which will not be lifted until they have been brought finally to their knees, and we have full guarantees for their future good behaviour. As matters stand at present, therefore, we have every reason to be satisfied with the political outlook. Germany's many-sided intrigue against India, it is true, has left its aftermath in Persia and elsewhere, but that too we may hope shortly to see cleared cleared away. Its only mature fruit as yet, has been the fruit of bitterness to those who were false and foolish enough to join with India's enemies.

RULING CHIEF'S CONFERENCE.

Turning home, my presence in this Chamber recalls to my mind the last occasion on which I presided in this chair. On the 30th October last a memorable gathering took place in this Chamber when no less than 40 of the more important Ruling Princes and Chiefs assembled together to discuss and advise the Government of India on certain important matters affecting themselves, their States, and their people. These matters were not such as can appropriately be referred to in detail in this Council, but you will be glad to learn that the debates were full of interest and that the results of the Conference promise to be of real and practical value both to the States and the Government of India. I trust that it may be found possible to hold similar gatherings in future years and so to develop among the Ruling Princes and Chiefs a still livelier interest in the progress of their States and a broader conception, if that is possible, of their responsibilities as colleagues and partners in the business of the Empire. If evidence were necessary of the cheerful acceptance of their responsibilities by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs, I would point to the speeches delivered at the Conference and to the devoted and loyal assistance given by their Highnesses towards the prosecution of the war. The flow of contributions and offers of services from their States still continues unabated, and among numerous recent offerings I may mention specially a further contribution of 10 lakhs from his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the further gift of Rs. 45,000 a month by his Highness the Rao of Cutch towards the maintenance for a third year of an Indian Infantry regiment at the front, the gift of Rs. 451,200 by the Princes and people of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara towards the purchase of air craft and machine guns, the raising of three additional companies of the Bikaner Camel Corps by his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, and the further gifts of one lakh by his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, one lakh by his Highness the Maharaja of Jhind, Rs. 50,000 by his Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur and Rs. 50,000 by his Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. To the list of Imperial Service Troops which have received the honour of being sent on active service must now be added the Imperial Service Transport Corps from Mysore and a Mountain Battery from Kashmir whose troops have already rendered distinguished service in the field. The Prime Minister and Government of Nepal not content with their previous subventions, have recently placed at my disposal a further donation of Rs. 3 lakhs for the purposes of the war. For all these gifts and services I should like to offer once more the cordial acknowledgments of the Government of India and of this Council.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

I now pass on to Military affairs and will preface my remarks by welcoming the Commander-in-Chief who makes his appearance in this Council to-day for the first time. You are all familiar with the details of Sir Charles Monro's distinguished career. He came to us fresh from the battlefields of France and Gallipoli and commenced his term of office by visiting Mesopotamia, thus acquiring a personal knowledge of the conditions of service in that country which has already proved invaluable. I am glad to say that he was able to report that these conditions were rapidly improving. The difficulties which arose in the earlier phases of the campaign have been gradually overcome by the increase of our transport resources and great improvements have been effected during the last six months in regard to the housing, feeding and equipment of our soldiers, as well as in the care and evacuation of the sick and wounded. The health of the troops has improved in a marked degree, and the army in Mesopotamia is now, we hope, one of the best equipped and organised of the many expeditionary forces serving in the field. The climate is no doubt a trying one for part of the year, but no trouble or expense has been spared to mitigate its effects, and to improve the amenities of life. These gratifying results are largely due to the untiring efforts of the Military authorities at Home and in India who have worked together in the closet co-operation. They have been actively assisted by the Railway Board which besides constructing two lines of railway in that country in little more than six months, has been of the greatest help in pushing forward the construction of river craft as well as the manufacture of munitions. These services have been cordially acknowledged by the Army Council, and I take advantage of this opportunity to thank the members of the various firms and administrations concerned, as well as the Officers of the Railway Department, for the energy and resourcefulness which they have displayed in bringing about these results. We have now at work on the rivers of Mesopotamia a Flotilla which will soon be amply sufficient to meet all military requirements. The conveying and towing of these vessels round India and across the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf to Basrah has been carried out with skill and promptitude by the Royal Indian Marine, and the comparatively small number of vessels lost despite boisterous weather and other difficulties, testifies to the efficiency of that service. We have [illegible] assistance of the Bombay Government carried out various measures for the better control of the docks at Bombay and have improved the organisation of the Embarkation Staff both there and at Karachi.

COMPULSION FOR EUROPEANS.

The necessity of developing our manpower to the utmost in order to counter the great efforts made by the Central Powers to augment their forces in the field has led in the United Kingdom to the introduction of compulsory service. Following the example thus given them the Governments of the Straits Settlements and Ceylon have made service in their Volunteer Forces compulsory for European British subjects during the war. The time has now arrived for the adoption of somewhat similar measures in India so as to enable us to release for service in the field British Units which would otherwise be employed on Garrison Duty.

Hon. members are no doubt aware that I have during the last few days issued an Ordinance to provide for the compulsory registration of all European British Subjects in India, and it is probably an open secret that this is only a preliminary step towards compulsory service. It may seem strange to some Hon. Members that I should have thought it right to proceed by Ordinance within a few days of the assembling of this Council, and I think that I should explain to you why this was done, and should foreshadow to some extent the legislation which it is proposed shall follow. The necessities of the war have made it imperative that an Indian Defence Force should be organised with the greatest urgency, and we had hoped to have been able to bring our whole scheme into being before the commencement of the new year. The matter has been in train for some months past, but the details of the organisation have necessitated long and anxious consideration, and their final settlement has been delayed almost from day to day. The first preliminary was obviously to get a complete register of all available European British subjects in India, and this it is thought can be effected in about four weeks. The issue of the Ordinance, therefore, will it is hoped have the ground cleared, and the necessary preliminaries effected by the time that the Bill which will be introduced in this Council can be carried through, and brought into operation, and very valuable time will thus have been saved. By the Bill to which I have referred, it is proposed to enact that all European British subjects in India between the ages of 18 and 41 shall be liable to general military service in India, while those between the ages of 41 and 50 will be compulsorily enrolled for local military service and youths between 16 and 18 for military training. In adopting compulsory measures we are only following in the steps of the Home Government, and I am confident that our action will be whole-heartedly endorsed by the community directly concerned. I recognise that there will be hardships and some disorganisation of business, but this is inseparable from such a measure, and I have no doubt that they will be cheerfully endured in so great a cause. We shall endeavour to introduce the system with as little immediate inconvenience as possible, and I look confidently to a loyal response throughout India to the Empire's call.

ENROLMENT OF INDIANS.

But we have no intention of confining the Defence of India Force to European British subjects. We also propose to enrol Indians in their own units, for general military service in India for the duration of the war. In their case considering the numbers available, and the possible limitations upon our powers of training and equipment, we are satisfied that it will be sufficient for the present at all events to give Indians the opportunity of enrolling themselves for services as an integral part of this force. The desire of Indians to serve they country has been so widely expressed and so ardently acclaimed, that I

(Continued on next page.)

AMERICA IN THE THROES OF WAR!!

IF THE RED TIDE REACHES NEW YORK!

What the Invasion of America by Germany would mean will be shown next Saturday at

EMPIRE CINEMA.

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME"

OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA"

THE MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.

Vividly dramatic, touching the heart strings of your emotions, awakening your sympathies, your hatred and your love, you are awed with the magnitude and greatness of This Great Film Triumph.

A Powerful, Thrilling Sensational Drama Depicting a great Invasion of America.
A COLOSSAL NATIONAL SPECTACLE AND SERMON.
A call to arms against war. "In the time of War prepare for Peace by getting ready for War."—Mr. Roosevelt.
FOR OVER NINE MONTHS

The Vitagraph Company have been constructing what will probably be the most Epoch-making Picture ever released, treating on a subject of Vital Importance; a subject that touches the heart strings of Mother, Father, Sister, Wife, a subject that not only portrays vividly the Position that America occupies, but actually shows in all its horror what whould really happen if an invading Army landed on its shores.

This film shows the criminal folly of peace babbling while a powerful nation exists possessed of blood lust and an ambition for world domination.

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME" OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA!" A COLOSSAL NATIONAL SPECTACLE AND SERMON!

The most Remarkable Film of the Great War. The Bombardment and Destruction of New York by the Enemy Fleet! The Battle between Land Forces and the Invaders. The Aerial Bombardment of New York.

40 BATTLESHIPS! 40 CRUISERS! 40 DESTROYERS! 40 SUBMARINES! 25,000 TROOPS! 5,000 HORSES! 8,000 SUPERS.

This Film was produced by the National Preparedness League of America. THE FILM THAT CALLED AMERICA TO ARMS!!! A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST WAR!!!

"An American's Home" The Film that Roused a Nation. Next Saturday at the **EMPIRE.**

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 7.

Except for a few light falls of rain in Assam and Burma the weather has been dry everywhere. Another disturbance is developing over Gujarat.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th February 1917. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has risen but is still in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind but have become lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect at Karachi and Bikaner and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now in excess during the day at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate cloud has appeared over the whole division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in defect in Central India West but has become normal elsewhere; night temperature has risen and is now in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature has risen but is still in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Conditions have become unsettled in Kathiawar, Gujarat and north-west India.

A few showers are possible in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the extreme south.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h m	ft in	Feb.	h m	ft in
Wed	7	m 11 43	26 4	7	m 5 56	18 4
					5 32a	16 7
Thur	8	m 0 16	28 7	8	m 6 11	17 9
		9 15a	26 8		6 3a	16 7
Fri.	9	m 0 39	28 7	9	m 6 46	17 5
		0 46a	24 11		6 32a	16 10
Sat.	10	m 1 2	23 5	10	m 7 11	17 3
		1 17a	26 10		7 2a	17 4
Sun.	11	m 1 26	28 2	11	m 7 37	17 2
		1 50a	26 7		7 30a	18 1
Mon	12	m 1 52	27 8	12	m 8 4	17 3
		2 26a	26 2		7 58a	19 0
Tues	13	m 2 20	27 1	13	m 8 35	17 4
		3 9a	25 7		8 29a	20 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
„ 7	(Wednesday)	„ 7h. 10m.	„ 6h. 35m
„ 8	(Thursday)	„ 7h. 10m.	„ 6h. 35m.
„ 9	(Friday)	„ 7h. 10m.	„ 6h. 36m.
„ 10	(Saturday)	„ 7h. 9m.	„ 6h. 36m.
„ 11	(Sunday)	„ 7h. 9m.	„ 6h. 37m.
„ 12	(Monday)	„ 7h. 8m.	„ 6h. 37m.
„ 13	(Tuesday)	„ 7h. 8m.	„ 6h. 38m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter 1917 Jan. 30th. 6h. 31.5m. a.m
Full Moon 19:7 Feb. 7th. 8h. 58.4m. a.m
Last Quarter „ „ 15th. 7h. 23.2m. a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 7th February 1917 was 30·125 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .013 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
„ „ „ On Spec. & for Exp.	700
„ „ „ of East Indian	500
„ „ Imports	7,000
Mid. Americans	10·40
Egyptian F. G. F.	21·20
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 15.61 / May 15.74
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 15.20 / May 15.28

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 6th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price
January	10.00+20
Jan.-Feb.	9.99+21
Feb.-Mar.	9.99+21
Mar.-Apl.	9 94+21
Apl.-May	9 94+21
May-June	9 88+20
June-July	9.85+22
July-Aug.	9 60+17
Aug.-Sept.	9 38+17
Sept.-Oct.	9 28+20
Oct.-Nov.	9.21+20
Nov.-Dec.	9.18+20
Dec.-Jan.	9.15+20
Jan.-Feb.	9.15+21

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 6th.

Months	To-day's closing price.
February	9.99+19
Feb.-March	9.96+18
March-April	9.96+18
April-May	9.92+19
May-June	9.91+18
June-July	9.86+18
July.-Aug.	9.82+19
Aug-Sept	9 62+19
Sept.-Oct.	9.41+20
Oct.-Nov.	9.29+21
Nov.-Dec	9 22+21
Dec.-Jan.	9.19+21
Jan.-Feb.	9.16+21
Feb.-Mar.	9.16+22

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 6th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	19.00
May	18.15 +15
July	18.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb 6th

M. G. Bengal	Good	7.42
„ „	Fully Good	7.60
„ „	Fine	7.85
„ No. 1 Oomra	Good	8.17
„ „	Fully Good	8.35
„ „	Fine	8.60
„ Broach	Good	9.49
„ „	Fully Good	9.77
„ „	Fine	9.85
„ Scinde	Good	7.42
„ „	Fully Good	7.60
„ „	Fine	7.85

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 7/16

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 7.

The market at Colaba opened steady with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 380 and advanced to Rs. 382 on Jobbers buying but later on declined to Rs. 380-4. Very little business is reported in contract.

Ready cotton is in limited demand.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 380-4.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal at Rs. 281.
M. G. K/Akola at Rs. 379.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Feb. 7th

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	Mar. April 1917.	Spot 1917	COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	380	..	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	394 391	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	..	281	..	270/80
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	..	293	..	285/95
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	297/05
Rajputana.	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	285/95
Sind Paniab.	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	285/95
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	..	370	..	345/70
Kilich/Amraoti.	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	350/70
Dhamg./Pulgaon.	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	355-75
Yeotmal.	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	365/80
Nagpore.	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	370/85
Hingt./Wardha.	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	375/90
Khandelah.	Fine M.G.	..	360	..	340/50
Khandelah.	F.G. M.G.	..	332	..	315/30
Khandwa Sanawad.	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	310/30
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	340/50
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	340/50
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	330/40
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	..
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	..
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	..
Westerns	Good H.G.	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th February, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.	295	290	280	..Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	295	282	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	295	288	278	..Ready
	..	297	282	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	356	332	..Ready
	..	354	324	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Jaina (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	..	345	..Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	..	365	..Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	357	345	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	..	362	345	..Ready
	..	372	354	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	357	340	..Ready
	..	367	352	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	365	350	..Ready
	..	369	354	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	370	355	..Ready
	..	372	357	.. 1/25th Mar 17
Bagpore- Kampti (M.G.)	..	373	358	..Ready
	..	375	360	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	373	358	..Ready
	..	376	361	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
	..	397	..	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	392	..	382 Ap. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	372	352	..Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	360	350	..Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	342	332	..Ready & Mar 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	395 April/May 1917
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	394 April/May 1917
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	390 May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	380 May.-June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	402 April/May 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	404 April-May 1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 7th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 0
„ Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 0
„ Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 12 0	7 2 0
„ „ Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed Brown Bold	9 10 0	10 0 0
„ Thin	9 5 0	9 11 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	47 8 0	9 8 0
„ Gajar 75-25	45 8 0	9 4 0
„ Gajar 50.50	43 8 0	8 12 0
„ Black	40 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	44 0 0	..
Mowrasced	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	32 0 0	5 0 0
Arandia	38 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	6 5 9	
Linseed, May	10 5 0	
Linseed Sept.	10 13 0	

BULLION.

The Silver market is uncertain owing to option settlement.

English Bar Gold 25 Nominal.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 92.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 92-2.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 92-6.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged and quiet.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank D/drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
3 Months' sight Frans, 194 1/2.
30 days' sight Hongkong, 168.
30 days' sight Shanghai, 263 1/4.
60 days' sight Japan, 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government paper is quoted at 71.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 86.

SHARES.

The market for mill shares was dull and there was a further fall in prices all around.

Standards were placed at prices varying from Rs. 1,430 to Rs. 1,440, Fazulbhoy from Rs. 600 to Rs. 607-8, Indian Bleaching from Rs. 255 to Rs. 265, Crescents, from Rs. 196-4 to Rs. 201-4, Pearls from Rs. 435 to 445, Indore Malwas from Rs. 340 to 347-8, Nagpurs from Rs. 2,172-8 to Rs. 2,185, Swadeshis from Rs. 1,685 to Rs. 1,700, Madhavjees from Rs. 1,520 to Rs. 1,535, New Greats were placed at Rs. 177-8 and Davids were quiet at Rs. 470, and Simplex at Rs. 640.

Katni ordinary shares declined to Rs. 265 and deferreds to Rs. 840, Shivrajpurs improved to Rs 45 and Central India Mining to Rs. 53. Bombay-Burmas have declined to Rs. 980.

There was no business done in the Tata Iron shares to-day, pending negotiations between share brokers and Agents about the proposed alterations and the date of the scheme of the new issue.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 3rd Feb. 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd Feb. 1917.		
G. I. P. Rly.	21,21,900	3,54,44,405
A. D. C. Rly.	61,900	9,70,908
B. K. Rly.	3,900	60,300
C. B. Rly.	8,300	1,00,311
Total	21,96,000	3,65,65,984
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 3rd Feb. 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	22,93,325	3,49,72,645
A. D. C. Rly.	69,419	10,16,998
B. K. Rly.	4,445	85,937
C. B. Rly.	14,407	1,93,639
Total	23,81,596	3,62,26,119
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	−1,71,425	+4,71,760
A. D. C. Rly.	−7,519	−45,990
B. K. Rly.	−545	−33,577
C. B. Rly.	−6,107	−52,328

Central Provinces Railways.

	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd Feb. 1917.	14,000	2,47,291
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 3rd Feb. 1916	13,689	1,97,874
Increase or Decrease	+311	+49,417

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd Feb. 1917	1,300	23,733
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 3rd Feb. 1916	1,125	18,668
Increase or Decrease	+175	+5,070

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 30th November 1916.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th November 1916	1,51,188
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	6,761
Total earnings from 1st Oct. to 30th November 1916	2,48,556
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	11,078

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th November 1916	27,645
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	3,424
Total earnings from 1st Oct. to 30th November 1916	42,358
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	7,229

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th November 1916	11,016
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	2,105
Total earnings from 1st Oct. to 30th November 1916	19,316
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	2,775

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th January 1917	5,700
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	6,185
Total earnings from 1st October 1916 to 20th Jan 1917	1,83,181
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	14,279

NADIAD KAPADVANJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th November 1916	11,058
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	1,984
Total earnings from 1st Oct to 30th November 1916	20,965
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	1,827

GODHRA LUNAVADA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th November 1916	6,166
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	2,584
Total earnings from 1st Oct. to 30th November 1916	10,729
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	3,416

CHAMPANER SHIVRAJPUR LIGHT RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th November 1916	7,180
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	943
Total earnings from 1st Oct to 30th November 1916	13,624
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	1,099

CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAYS.

Statement of traffic for the month of November 1916	65,070
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	26,085
Total earnings from 1st Oct. to 30th November 1916	1,15,220
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	43,559

SIALKOT NAROWAL RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th Jan. 1917	3,700
Total earnings from 1st Oct. 1916 to 20th January 1917	51,795

MANDRA BHON RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th Jan. 1917	2,500
Total earnings from 1st Oct 1916 to 20th January 1917	46,586

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Feb 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.899 Inch.
Temperature of Air	75.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67 4 „
Dew Point	63.1 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.653 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 „
Minimum ... do. ... do.	64.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind in the hours from midnight to midnight	109 Miles.

NEXT SATURDAY AT 9-45 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents a world famous conjuror.

IMPORTANT AND EXPENSIVE ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST ILLUSIONIST.

CHUNG LING SOO.

In a Performance of oriental splendour and Mysticism. Direct from the

LONDON HIPPODROME

Half Price Matinees

ON SUNDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.

Supported by an

ALL STAR COMPANY.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

MARWARIS AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly insert the following in your esteemed paper:—

'The writer of the article under the heading of the Fundamentals of Indian Industries in your issues of 26 and 27 January has done well to suggest some more questions for the Industrial Commission. The commercial races of India should feel highly obliged for the excellent tribute which the writer has paid them. The gentleman is kind enough to show his sympathy and sorrow at the attitude of those who go to the length of calling the Marwaries "vampires." I do not wish to say any word to those who take delight in sneering and jeering at others to satisfy their own whims and fancies. Leaving aside the case of such uninvited advisers I have to say a few words to the writer of the article.

I do not know who this servant of India is or how far he has studied the commercial morality of the business races and specially of the Marwaries. I even doubt whether he is aware of the correct meaning of the word Marwari. I do thank him for his sympathies but, at the same time, cannot help pointing out his mistake in admiting that the Marwaries are userers and they cannot be safely relied upon. More or less in every community there are persons who can be put in such degraded position, even the western races are not free from them, but nobody can blame the whole community for this reason alone. I think the writer has put a "godwalia" as an ideal of a Marwari, and hence this mistake. Really a Marwari business-man is quite different to him. His commercial morality is as high as that of any other community, and I may be excused to say that in certain points it is even higher. There are so many bankers, shroffs, merchants, exporters, importers, millowners, landowners, and what not, in Marwari community. It holds very high commercial reputation in India and abroad alike. Marwaris are as trustworthy as Parsis or any other business persons. It is no delusion but this can be proved by facts and figures, and I am ever ready to assure those who may have any doubt in my statement.

As to the remarks made by "The Tribune," and accepted by the writer, that the Marwaris did not hurry on to promote industries at the time of the Swadeshi movement, I may say that indigeneous trade is quite a different thing from a mere sentimental movement. To start a new industry requires a great deal of study of supply and demand questions. Without good organisation and well considered schemes failure is sure and it meets with the same results as we have seen during the last banks crisis. These banks were being managed by non-Marwaries, and I am proud to say that even at this crisis the Marwari concerns could keep their head high in the commercial world. Many such examples of the rises and downfall of various industries can be given, but I wish to come to the point left above.

Lack of commercial education on modern lines is the principal cause of their not being able to build up new industries so soon. Want of hands with practical knowledge of science and mechanics for industrial purposes is another thing which comes in the way. A businessman can only organise and make it run on sound and proper basis, but for such hands he will have to resort to other communities. I mayself have been looking for a scintist with practical knowledge of preserving perishable articles in air-tight tins for a long time but regret I could not procure any as yet. Backward in English education as they are as it is not possible for them to get their own sons educated abroad in the near future. Under these circumstances how can they expect the Marwaris to risk their capital, energy and intellect.

I may also say that the Industrial Conference and such other bodies have so far been quite indifferent to utilize their services so far as they have been conducting all their proceedings in English for which the Marwari community (I mean majority) will take at least one or two decades to understand. The Industrial Commission, Conference, Commercial Congress and such other bodies will do well to publish their reports in Hindi (the "lingua franca" of India) and lay before them different schemes for various industries on practical basis.

These are the ways to induce them to build up new industries and thus utilize their services, so badly needed by India, and not to pour forth their wrath and shower of needless abuses on them.—Your, etc.,

MADANLAL CHANDBHOY,
Hony. Secy.,
Marwari Sammailan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

A GRATIFYING REPORT.

The tenth report of the Board of Directors for the year 1916 says:—

The net profits for the year including Rs. 15,813 brought forward amount to Rs. 1,98,371 from this sum an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum was paid for the six months ended 30th June 1916 representing Rs. 45,000. The Directors have transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 60,000. The Directors now propose:—To pay a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of income tax for the half-year ended 31st December 1916, Rs. 52,500; to write off the balance of Preliminary Expenses Account, Rs. 11,556; to pay bonus to staff, Rs. 5,200; to carry forward to next account, Rs. 24,114.

The net profit of 1916 shows an increase of Rs. 1,05,609-6-8 over the profit of 1915 which amounted to the sum of Rs. 76,948. After the financial crisis of 1913-14, in which our credit was severely and fully tested, the present rapid growth of our Bank's business, as shown in the following figures, reveals the complete confidence of the investing public in the cautious and steady policy of our institution:—

Period.	Current and Fixed Deposits. Rs.
31st December 1912	87,55,000
31st December 1913	40,60,000
31st December 1914	30,40,000
31st December 1915	50,30,000
31st December 1916	1,46,60,000

The Directors trust that the above result which is the best we have so far had the pleasure to submit before the shareholders will be considered satisfactory.

A branch of the Bank was opened at Calcutta on 14th August 1916 and the Directors are glad to report that we have received good support from the Indian mercantile community of the place. More than 300 accounts have been opened during the short period of our opening and the branch shows all prospects of development in the near future.

Our Karachi branch too has shown good progress during the year.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

The Fifth Report of the Directors shows that for the year ending 31st December, 1916, the Company has made a nett profit of Rs. 6,65,380 exclusive of Rs. 7,512 being the balance brought forward from the preceding year's profit and loss account and after deducting the Agents' Commission.

Out of the said amount, Rs. 58,710 have been applied towards paying an ad-interim dividend for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, at the rate of Rs. 15 per share. The Directors recommend that out of the balance Rs. 1,00,000 be transferred to the Machinery Depreciation Account, Rs. 2,00,000 to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,914 to the Preliminary Charges Account, Rs. 10,000 to the Construction Charges Account, and Rs. 5,000 to Commission and Brokerage Account. It is proposed to apply the balance of Rs. 2,95,269 as follows:—Dividend for six months ending 31st December 1916 at Rs. 50 per share Rs. 2,40,000; bonus to Office and Mill Staff, Rs. 3,702; bandance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 51,567; total Rs. 2,95,269.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 30th of Amardad, 1286.
Hindu: 1st of Magh Vad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 15th Rubee-ul-Akhir, 1335.
Sunrise: 7-13; Sunset 6-33.
Phase of the Moon, Last Quarter, Feb. 15.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Imperial Indian Citizenship Association—Protest meeting against Continuance of Indentured Labour, Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

His Excellency the Governor unveils the Statue of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 1st Baronet, opposite Victoria Terminus, 5-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Grant Medical College, Gymkhana Sports, Oval, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10th.

[illegible] Opening of Chung Ling [illegible] and his Com-[illegible]

[illegible] Feb. 1917.

[illegible] Theatre: Si[illegible]inee at 6 p.m. [illegible] Chung Ling Soo and [illegible] Company.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

School Entertainment, [illegible] Road Convent, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

Concert, Clare Road Convent, Byculla, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
Manmad Express	12 0	14 25
South East Passenger	15 35	& 24

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Feb. 8.

1. Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Tuesday), for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, at 7-15 a.m.

2. Riding School Salsette Detachment.—There will be Riding School for "C" and "D" Troops at the Camp Riding School on Friday, the 9th instant at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

3 Squadron Parade.—There will be Squadron Drill for all Troops on Tuesday morning next the 13th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

4. Leave.—The undermentioned members are granted leave out of Bombay:—

Corporal F. S. White, from 17th February to 5th March 1917.

Lance Corporal R. Todd, from 10th to 25th February 1917.

Trooper A. G. L. Renny, from 16th February to 1st March 1917.

5 .Enrolment.—The following member having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop:—

Trooper Martin Henry Crowder.

6. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class for N. C. Officers and men will be held under Major Wallis (I.A.), at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of the ensuing week at 6-15 p.m.

7. Reconnaissance.—There will be a Reconnaissance at Santa Cruz on Sunday morning next, the 13th instant, in conjunction with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Parade 7-15 a.m. Members who intend to dine in camp on Saturday night are asked to advise the Camp Butler. Members may leave by the 6-35 a.m., train from Church Gate on Sunday morning.

E. G. PEARSON 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

128 Parades.—Instructional drills will be held at Headquarters on Mondays and Wednesdays until further orders at 5-30 p.m.

129 Rifle meeting.—The Annual Rifle meeting will be held at Poona from 10th to 17th February 1917.

Practice for Rifle meeting will take place on the Rifle range on Wednesday and Thursday 7th and 8th instant at 7-30 a.m.

The Rifle range will be closed on Friday 9th inst.

Matches will be fired on the following dates:—

Saturday 10th Matches I & XIII.
Monday 12th Matches III and X.
Tuesday 13th Matches IV and V.
Wednesday 14th Matches VI and II.
Wednesday 14th Matches VII.
Friday 16th Matches VIII.

Dr C BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3/-

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,

22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Saturday 17th Matches IX.

130 Miniature range.—Wednesday 7th, Miniature Rifle Club at 7-30 a.m., Thursday 8th, Officers Revolver competition at 8 a.m.

131 Fire arms.—Members in possession of private fire arms are requested to register the same at the Adjutant's office at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY,
Adjutant Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

NEW SCHOOL AT MAZAGAON.

A new school has been established in the premises of the Rosary Church, Mazagoan from this year and is conducted by the parish-priest and his assistant.

TUKARAM TATYA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of January, 1917 992 patients received treatment in the above dispensary of whom 631 were males, 262 females and 99 children.

MARATHA STUDENTS' UNION.

The annual general meeting of the above Union will be held to-morrow at the Kitte-Bhundari Hall, Kumbharwada, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to adopt the annual report for the year 1916.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Monday, 12th instant at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.), at St. Xavier's College when Prof. C. Sisson, M.A., will give an address on "The Teaching of English Prosody."

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND.

In prize essay Scheme No. XV. open to All-India English-knowing persons, Mr. T. Ramlingan Pillai and Mr. S. G. Subramanian have been declared winners, the subject being "Horrors of Cruelty Inflicted upon Animals in Different Forms."

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the above dispensary during the last month was 5,126, of which there were 2,198 Parsees, 1,950 Hindoos, 436 Mahomedans, 297 Christians and 245 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 165.

PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 3,156, of which there were 424 Parsees, 1,000 Hindoos, 1,703 Mahomedans, 1 Christian and 28 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 102.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were four attacks and two deaths from plague on Tuesday, Middle and Lower Colaba and Worli reporting one attack and one death each and Mandvi and Khetwadi one attack each. The total mortality from all causes was 85 against 81 on the corresponding day of last year and 63 on that of 1915.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

CHARGE AGAINST ACCUSED WITHDRAWN.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Superintendent Walker charged Ganpat Darku, driver of an emergency wagon of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co Ltd., with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing the death of an old Hindu on the 1st January on Kalbadevi Road. Mr. B. J. Dhondi defended. At the Coroner's inquest the jury had recommended that such vehicles should be driven slowly. Mr. Walker informed the court that the Public Prosecutor was of opinion that there was no case against the accused, and that he was instructed by the Commissioner of Police to withdraw the case. The Magistrate allowed the case to be withdrawn after going through the depositions o witnesses in the enquiry before the Coroner. The Court remarked that the recommendations of the Coroner's jury should be given effect to by the Tramway Company, for it was noticed that motor wagons were driven almost at the same speed as those of fire brigade engines.

A KANDAWADI INCIDENT.

ROBBERY OR FORGETFULNESS ?

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Phulkore Nathubhai, a Bania woman, was charged with robbery in respect of a gold watch and chain and cash of the collective value of Rs. 134, belonging to one Hasan Ahmed. It was alleged that Hasan, who is a youth, was waiting for a tram car at Charni Road on Tuesday, when the accused got down from a tram car, accosted him and proposed to him that he should accompany her to a house in Kandawadi. The complainant went with her into a room where the accused demanded money. He refused to give any money, and the accused threatened to charge him with assaulting a respectable lady unless he paid Rs. 50. The complainant still refused, whereupon the accused put her hand in his pocket and forcibly removed a gold watch and chain and Rs. 9 in cash and turned him out, telling him to keep quiet if he did not desire his reputation to be ruined. The complainant at once went to a Policeman, and, on seeing this, the accused also went to the Policeman, and produced the property, saying it had been left in her room.

The further hearing was adjourned.

THEFT OF RAZORS.

JUVENILE OFFENDER GETS SIX STRIPES.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Preman Bhaman, a sweeper boy, was charged by Sub-Inspector De Souza with the theft of razors worth Rs. 54 belonging to Major T. T. Oakes of 102nd Grenadiers. The razors were kept on the complainant's table and they were missed on the 4th instant they were traced to the accused, who was given six stripes.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

In the Marryat Cup Tournament, yesterday, R. D. England beat S. Calvocoressi, 6-1, 6-4. To-day Major J. Loch will meet E. G. Montgomery.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

A "MADMAN" OR AN "IDIOT".

(Before Justices Batchelor and Heaton.)

NAVNIDHILAL ICHHALAL (A LUNATIC BY HIS GUARDIAN BAI DIVALI) VS. RAMANLAL CHOTALAL AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Mohanrat D. First Class Sub-Judge of Broach. The facts are briefly these:—

One Vrijbhuvandas was taken in adoption by one Lalitakor daughter of Lallubhai; that Ichhalal, father of the present apparent was Vrijbhukhandas' son. This Ichhalal died in 1891 leaving three sons Navnidhlal, Chotalal (father of the original plaintiff) and Hiralal The properties consisted of Government annuity Majmundari lands, houses etc. and movables and was the ancestral family property of the original plaintiff and defendants 1 to 6 defendants, 2 to 5 being the sons of defendant 1. The two sons of Ichhalal who were living at the time of their father's death became entitled to the property by right of survivorship, as the 3rd son, Navnidhlal was insane from his birth. The plaintiff was thus entitled to a moiety of the entire family property. Hiralal was in the managment of the family property and it was alleged that he did not render any account of his management. That he wrongfully claimed to hold possession of the properties for himself under an alleged deed of family arrangement. He has misapplied large sums of money to his own family uses.

The first defendant Hiralal inter alia contended that all the family properties should be brought into hotchpot. The deed of family settlement not being set aside within time was barred. That as both his brothers, Navnidhlal and Chhotalal were insane, the first defendant was the sole neir to the properties.

It was contended on behalf of the present appellant that he was not a lunatic from his birth, and so he was entitled to a 3rd share in the property. He did not lose his right by his subsequent change of life which was not admitted to be insanity. That his disease was not incurable.

FINDING BY THE LOWER COURT.

The Subordinate Judge held that Navnidhlal was a lunatic though not by birth. He was insane at the time of his father's death when the inheritance opened and it followed therefore that he was not entitled to a share on partition.

JUDGMENT.

Justice Batchelor after hearing counsel observed:—

Now after a somewhat protracted and most thorough-going argument on an interesting point of Hindu Law we find ourselves under the regrettable necessity of having to remand the case in order to clear up a preliminary question—largely a question of fact—the vital importance of which seems rather to have been overlooked in the attention devoted to the consideration of the difficult point of Hindu Law.

The argument has centred upon the somewhat difficult question of Hindu Law whether under the 10th section of the second chapter of the Mitakshara and allied texts of the Hindu Law the 6th defendant would be excluded from a share on partition if he were insane at the date that partition was claimed though not insane from his birth.

ISSUES OF LUNACY IN MITAKSHARA.

But a reference to the leading texts in the Mitakshara will show that it is not enough to raise a simple issue of lunacy as was done by the Judge below. The Judge regretted his ignorance of the Sanskrit language. But familiarity with Sanskrit is not necessary for the appreciation of this point since the governing passages have all been translated more than once. At page 455 of Stoke's Hindu Law the text is thus translated:—"The author states an exception to what has been said by him respecting the succession of the son, the widow and other heirs, as well as reunited parcener. An impotent person, an out-caste and his issue, one lame, a madman, an idiot, a blind man, and a person afflicted with an incurable disease, as well as others must be maintained; excluding them, however from participation." There are thus in the texts two categories which the "smriti" writer keeps obviously distinct, that is to say, the class of madman and the class of idiot according to the English used in the translation. In the original the madman is "unmatta" and the idiot is "gad." In the second verse of the same section there is a definition which essays to mark out the line of distinction between these two classes. The definition is in the following terms—a madman affected by any of the various sorts of insanity proceeding from air bile, phlegm, from delirium, or from planetary influence; an idiot, a person deprived of the internal faculty: meaning one incapable of discriminating right from wrong. No doubt the line of distinction may in these days be difficult to see and may lend itself to difference of opinion. But there it is, and it was in my opinion essential to the right conduct of this trial that the Court's attention should be given to this important difference. The difference is the more important, because while there is much authority in favour of the view that insanity if it is to disqualify, need not be congenital, there is less authority for the view that non-congenital idiocy will suffice to exclude; in other words, the appellant's position will vary appreciably according as the finding is that he is in the words of the texts a madman or an idiot. Mr. Setalwad contended with much force that if the evidence on the record fell short of showing that the appellant was to be excluded under these texts, the fault lay with the plaintiff, and the appellant was on the record now entitled to our judgment. While I feel that there is substance in this contention I feel also that in justice it ought not now to prevail. The interests at stake are extremely substantial, and it is clear from the record that both parties contributed their share to the confusion which resulted in this that the trial judge's mind was never directed to the distinction which I have described. I, think, therefore, that the course which justice now requires us to take is to enable the parties to bring evidence bearing upon the really decisive point in this inquiry. That being so, it would be inappropriate to express any opinion as to the weight or quality of the evidence which is upon the record and I accordingly abstain from expressing any such opinion. At the same time, I think that when the case is before the lower Court again, the judge would do well if it is convenient for himself to see and question the 6th defendant and I think also that the 6th defendant should be properly examined by a qualified medical gentleman, if possible by the Civil Surgeon of the district.

The issues will be these:—Is it shown that the 6th defendant is a madman within the meaning of that word as used in verse I, Section X Chapter II of the "Mitakshara."

Is it shown that the 6th defendant is an idiot within the meaning of the word occurring in the same texts. If the finding is that the 6th defendant is an idiot, then whether he has been idiot from his birth or not.

Among other authorities and they are numerous, to which the learned judge would do well to refer we may note the cases of Tirumamagal Ammal v. Ramaswami Ayyangar (1 Mad. H. C. R. 214) and Surti vs. Narain Das I.L.R. 12 All. 530). As we are remanding the case, we may observe, though I hope, it is not necessary to do so, that we express no opinion upon any of the points which have been argued before us."

Mr. Justice Heaton in concurring with his learned colleague said "The issues which we send down turn out to involve points of very great difficulty, in particular the meaning which in these days we are to attach to those words used in the "Mitakshara," and which are translated as madman and idiot. But however great the difficulty may be of interpreting the meaning of those words the first step towards solving that difficulty with reference to a particular case is the most exact possible determination of the precise nature of the mental derangement or mental deficiency to which defendant No. 6 is unfortunately subject. Therefore the attention of the Court ought to be directed most carefully to the evidence which will be produced and which has already been produced regarding the state of mind of that person.

Appellant to have his costs of appeal out of the estate and the costs of the other parties to be costs in the cause.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad with Mr. Nandvadanram K. Mehta and Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the apellant.

Mr. Jaykar with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the respondent No. 1; and Mr. Nanmukhram K. Mehta appeared for the respondent No. 2.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

413-15.—Payne and Co., Ahmed Suleman Dinett v. Jamnabai, Edg. G W and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

10-16.—Payne & Co., Constance Eveline Gordon v. Francis Frederick Gordon, Crawford B & Co., Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

277-13.—D J Mantri Juggonnath Dharma v. Jamnabai, widow & ors, Jeh M & S.

SHORT CAUSE.

1297-16.—Hiralal & Co., B P Daves Coy., a firm v. Rajaram Tyabji & Co., a firm, Bhimji & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

645-15.—Payne & Co., Champsey Dosst & anr v. Gordhandas Kessonji & ors. Daph F & D, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co., Madh K & C.

1314-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Dhunj Kheraji v. Versi Ruttonsi, Nadirshaw and D.

1010-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Vanmali Shamji, v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

390-16.—Malvi H M & R, Kissonlal Badridas & ors v. Hiralal Shivbux, & ors.

1325-14.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Motilal Shivramji & ors, Motichand & D.

786-16.—Manecklal & Co., Messrs. Narayenji Khimji a firm v. Lakhamsey Khiasu & anr, Surveyor & Co.

294-16.—Payne & Co., Esufally Karimbhoy v. Esmailji Esufally, Malvi H M & R.

S C Ct 243-9227-16.—Maneck D & Co., Ali Mohomed Jaffer, & anr v. Jafferbhai Mahomed Mistry, Mulla & Mulla.

621-16.—Purnanand & Co., Krishnaprasad Madhavlal Mehta v. Chunilal Manecklal Mehta & ors, In person, Edg G W & Co.

954-15.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, a firm v. Memon Moosa Mahomed & anr, Pandia & Co.

1342-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Maneckji Jeewanji Master v. Dossabhai Nowroji Hathiram.

842-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Hormasji Dorabji Gazdar v. Byramji Nowroji Gamadia & anr, Dastur & Co.

55-16.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v. Fatmabai, widow, & ors, Pandia & Co.

1405-15.—Amin & D, Fatmabai, widow v. Fatmabai, widow and others, Payne & Co.

439-16.—Maneck D & Co. (for a pauper), Kapurchand Gulabchand & anr v. Kanna Nowla and ors, Vachha & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

18-17—Khand L & M Messrs. Kusuaji Bharmal and Co., a firm v. Abdul Karim Haji Sidik.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

395-16.—Mulji and Tha, Jamnabai, widow v. Haridas Naranji, Manecklal & Co., Part heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1182-15.—S A Tyabji, Bhicoobai, widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar and ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & D, Part heard, 5-2-17.

SHORT CAUSES.

1317-16.—Motichand & D, Mukunchand Rajaram Balia v. Hiralal Jagannath, a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1347-16.—Smetham B & Co., Harischandra Sunderlal v. Purshotam Padamsey Kaku and ors.

1290-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. v. Messrs. Buldeodas Kedarnath, a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

1291-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. v. Messrs. Mulchand & Co., a firm.

1292-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. v. Messrs. Murlidhar Hardwarimal, a firm.

LONG CAUSES.

1448-15.—Subnis and G, Bai Nandibai, widow and anr v. Jivibai, widow, Edgelow G W & Co.

930-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Purshotamdas Harkissondas v. The Central India Spg. Wg. and Mafg. Co., Ld., Wadia G and Co.

722-16.—Jehangir & S, Pestonji Rustomji Pathan & ors v. Dhanjibhai Dossabhai Narielwalla, Wadia G and Co

665-16.—C P D'Cunha, Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed Abdulla Mukri and ors v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

775-16.—Amin and D, Hyderalli Abdul Kayani v. Framji Shapurji Patick and ors, Merwanji K & Co.

502-16.—Mulla and M, Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors, Mehta D & L.

712-16.—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally, Gullamhoosein Alava, Payne and Co.

657-16.—N C Dalal (for a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D & D.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnanand & Co.

1229-16.—Pandia & Co., Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ramibai, widow and anr, Purnanand & Co.

142-16.—Daphtary P & D, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla and ors, S A Tyabji, Ardesir H D & Co.

447-16.—Payne and Co., Haji Mahomed Mehdi Maleketyar v. C Vorbaid & Co., a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

AHMEDABAD LADIES PROTEST.

At a public meeting of the women of Ahmedabad presided over by Mr. V. Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth it was resolved to humbly and respectfully approach her Excellency Lady Chelmsford with the following representation:

The system of indentured labour under which Indian women are taken to Fiji compels them to lead an immoral life and subjects them to indignities and outrages. Children born in such immoral conditions are brought up in degradation. This shocking state of things requires that the system of indentured labour should be stopped immediately. We humbly beseech her Excellency to hear this cry of the defenceless women and children of India and to champion their cause. We are confident that as a woman and a mother her Excellency will appreciate the deep feelings of Indian women on this subject and we pray that her Excellency may be graciously pleased to lay before his Excellency the Viceroy this supplication of the women and children of India and to move his Excellency to adopt measures with a view to prevent any further prolongation of the indentured system and save women and children of India from moral ruin and degradation.

MEETING AT BELGAUM,

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Belgaum, a public meeting of the citizens was held on the evening of the 3rd instant, the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi presiding. Two resolutions were passed in it, the first demanding the immediate termination of the accursed system of indentured labour which was at once a disgrace to civilization and an insult to the honour and self-respect of Indians; the second expressing disapproval of the principle of selection of the three gentlemen as representatives of India for the Imperial War Conference being strongly of the opinion that direct representation on an elective basis is the only safeguard for the protection of Indian interests and protesting against the subordinate position to which the nominated Indians have been relegated.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

Now that Compulsory Service has been decided on and an Ordinance has issued requiring all European British Subjects, between the ages of 16 and 50 to register their names, it is to be hoped it will supply the impetus for elegible young men of the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian Communities, to seize the opportunity to enlist in the Anglo-Indian Force before they are brought under compulsion.

The conditions of Service pay etc., in the Anglo-Indian Force are the same as those in the British Army plus, in the case of those who, are already in the employ of Government or the Railways, the concessions notified.

Information and facilities to those willing to enlist will be willingly afforded by the Honorary Secretaries of all Branches of the Anglo-Indian Empire League and other Associations in Calcutta, Allahabad, Madras, Bangalore, etc.

WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

The following subscriptions and gifts have been gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 9,50,626-14-1; A. B. Rs 5; Mr G H Lane, 103rd Malwatta L.I. Rs 56; Bhaigai Dam Lake Staff, per Mr Hickin Rs 200; Mr G M Kamat Rs 100; Talukdars of Diodas per Mrs. Coghill Rs. 80; Lascars in Mesopotamia per Lieut G. W. Thompson R.I.M. Rs 150; St. George's Hospital Nursing Staff Rs 60; 3rd Skinners Horse, Rawalpindi Rs 60; Satara Branch per Mrs. Baker Rs 212-8; Byculla Club (19th instalment) Rs. 250; Alibag District per Mrs. Alcock Rs 7,000; Lascars on Transport work at Busra per Lieut G W Thompson Rs. 175; F. H. J. Rs 150; Health Department Staff, Pombay Municipality Rs 300; Mrs Jerbai N. Wadia Rs 4.000; Sir Shapurji Broacha Rs 5,000; Bhusawal Women's War and Relief Fund Rs 25; Mrs Knight Rs 10; Mr G F Guy Rs 25; Mr R S Sethna Rs 2, Mrs Strelley Rs 5; Porbundar State, per Major O'Brien Rs 250; Barsi Light Railway Employees "Anna War Fund" 14th instalment 60; Captain Arthur Rs 15; Mrs Harjiwan Walji Rs 50; Sons of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolapur Rs 500; Members of the Accountant-General Staff Rs 70; A Friend Rs 10; Per Hon. Presidency Magistrate's Court, Gigraum Rs. 10; Inmates King Edward Industrial Home. Rs 50; Mrs J P Watson Rs 50; Jamnagar State Branch Rs. 1,800; The Children of Lonavla per Mr. Edwards Rs. 43-8, H. H. the Shah Begum Saheb of Radhanpur Rs 2,000; Proceeds sale of programmes at 8th Brigade M.E.F. Concert on X'mas day Rs 60; Mrs. A G Powell Rs 200; Proceeds dance at Railway Institute, Rutlam Rs 51; Gandharv Natak Mandali, proceeds of performance Rs. 1 700; Irish Mission Lace Workers per Rev J S Stevenson, Rajkot Rs. 20; Dolly Rs 2; Proceeds concert at Matheran per Mrs Kharegat Rs 575; From a pensioner as a mark of gratitude to Government Rs 40; Ahmedabad Women's Fete 1st instalment Rs 35,000; Proceeds concerts per Col. Bruce Kingsmith Rs 2'2-15; Mr and Mrs Ruttonjee Paymaster Rs 50; Proceeds sale of Fancy Work, per Mrs Williamson Rs 91-15; Dharwar District 6th instalment Rs 1.032-11-7; Maji Sahiba Sheikhawatji of Nimaj Rs 500; Lascars in Mesopotamia per Lieut G. W. Thompson, R.I.M. Rs 250. Total Rs. 10,13,180-7-8.

Articles of various kinds have also been received from:—Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London; Ahmednagar Branch; Alibag Branch; Belgaum Branch; Bijapur Branch; Broach Branch; Dharwar Branch; Jalgaon Branch; Jamnagar Branch; Jetalsar Branch; Jetpur Branch; Junagadh Branch; East Khandesh; West Khandesh; Palanpur Branch; Poona Branch; Rajkot Branch; Ratnagiri Branch; Sholapur Branch; Wadhwan Branch; Mrs Aers, Roorkee; Rupaliba Sahiba of Limbdi; Miss Ray; Mrs. Chiltan; Miss McWattie; Mrs Jonkyns, Jodhpur; Captain Wightwick and Officers, Dwarka; Mrs. Clarke, Telegraph Circle; Inspector of Salt and Customs, Castle Rock; Mrs Beatty, Cambay; Mrs Saldana, Karwar; A Parsee Lady; Mrs Baker, Satara; Mrs P Jones; Mamlatdar of Bassein; Lieut Col. Carter, Satara; Mrs Tyabji; Singer Sewing Machine Co.; M N Gobhai & Co., and Taj Mahal Hotel.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

PROTEST AGAINST THE MAJORITY REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

It is announced that a public meeting to protest against the majority report of the Public Services Commission has been convened by the Provincial Congress Committee the Mahajana Sabha and the Home Rule League for to-morrow to be held at the Gokhale Hall.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ECONOMIC CONLITION OF AGRICULTURISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

At the continued sitting of the Madras Legislative Council the Hon. Sir Alexander Cardew in replying to the resolution of the Hon. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao asking for a public enquiry into the economic condition of the agriculturists said they could hardly expect such an enquiry to be undertaken by the Government unless he could give some definite indication that there were evils which showed steady retrogression in the economic conditions of the agricultural classes. Referring to agricultural indebtedness, he quoted Mr. Datta's findings that, on the whole, it did not appear to be on the increase. He then referred to the rise in prices which meant extra money into the pockets of the people. Increase in the volume of litigation was another index of prosperity. He was afraid that the enquiry would in no way lead to any useful conclusion. Government could not, therefore, accept the resolution. Some discussion then followed. The Hon. Mr. Richmond moved that the discussion on the resolution be stopped and Council pass on to the next resolution. The motion was carried.

The next resolution, also moved by Mr. Krishna Rao, was to take early steps to make detailed and non-detailed study of vernaculars compulsory throughout the School Final course. Mr. J. H. Stone, Director of Public Instruction, replying to the resolution said Government could not accept it but would do everything to encourage vernacular education. On this assurance the resolution was withdrawn. The Council then adjourned.

"EMISSARY'S" DEMAND FOR DOCUMENTS.

SIR BENJAMIN'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

"New India" publishes the following reply of Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces which Mr. B. P. Wadia has received in reply to his letter asking the Chief Commissioned kindly to supply him with copies of documents on which he based his remarks in his speech which he made in reply to the address presented to him by the C. P. Conference deputation concerning Mrs. Besant's exclusion and her "Emissary."

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 27th January I am to inform you that the reference in the extract quoted by you was to the speech delivered by you in public at Amraoti, the contents of wh'ch you must yourself know without any document or documents connected therewith being furnished to you.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) D. G. WATSON,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner.

THE ISA KHEL DACOITY.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ON FACILITIES FOR PROTECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

A Punjab Government press communiqué states:—In its issue dated 13th January last, a local paper gave account of a dacoity which occurred on the 27th December 1916, in the Isa Khel town of the Mianwali district, and while stating that the Hindus presented a bold front to the dacoits and freely exchanged shots with them, gave it as its opinion, that the only way of making these raids less frequent and less effective, besides awakening local police to its full sense of duty and responsibility, is to distribute arms on more liberal basis to the Hindus. The conduct of the police on this occasion is still under investigation, but as regards distribution of arms and behaviour of inhabitants, it has been ascertained that in pursuance of policy of Government to give people in exposed localities who are able and willing to use weapons, full facilities for protection in the Isa Khel town alone 49 Hindus and Sikhs and 39 Mussalmans possess guns, pistols, or revolvers. On the occasion of the entry of the raiders into the town, it is reported, that several persons possessing weapons fired off shots into the air, but the only person to offer any active opposition to the dacoits was a Ressaldar of the 36th (Jacobs) Horse who was at home on leave. He took up a position behind a wall and exchanged shots with the gang. Otherwise the raiders were unopposed.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.

ENTERTAINED BY RULING PRINCES.

HISTORIC BANQUET AT THE TAJ.

H. H. ON INDIA'S PLACE IN EMPIRE.

NOTABLE SPEECHES.

The Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, has witnessed many brilliant gatherings but that which assembled last night in the large dining hall on the occasion of the banquet of the Ruling Princes to the Maharaja of Bikaner must be unparalleled both in the brilliance of the assembly and the historic character of the occasion. In spite of the short notice at which the function had to be arranged everything was admirably organised. In this the Committee of Ruling Princes of which H. H. the Jam Saheb was the indefatigable Secretary, had the assistance of the staff of H. E. the Governor. Practically the whole of the first floor of the hotel was taken over for the occasion, the lounge and verandah being used as the reception room. The dining hall was brilliantly decorated with the colours of the Star of India and the tables presented a most charming appearance with floral decorations of roses and coloured electric lights. About forty of the distinguished guests were seated at the chief table presided over by H. E. Lord Willingdon and nearly two hundred guests were accommodated at the ten tables running at right angles to the former, each being presided over by one of the hosts of the evening.

The guests of the evening sat on the right of the Governor, Lady Willingdon being seated on his right with H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala on her right, while on his Excellency's left were H. H. the Maharanee of Cooch Behar and H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Towards the end of dinner H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, who had travelled specially from Bhopal to be present, entered the room and was received by the whole company standing. Her Highness took her seat between his Excellency and the Maharaja of Bikaner. The gathering included, beside the brilliant assembly of Ruling Princes, reminding one almost, as the Jam Saheb said, of a Delhi Durbar, most representative attendance of the leading citizens of Bombay, comprising the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court, Members of Council, the General-Commanding the Bombay Brigade and many others.

The menu which formed a charming souvenir of the occasion bore an excellent portrait of the guest of the evening, which we reproduce as well as one of Lord Willingdon, both admirably executed by Messrs. Vernon and Co. The success of the whole function was in a large measure due to the indefatigable and capable efforts of Mr. Charles Stengler, the popular manager of the Taj and his staff who quite excelled themselves on this occasion.

Among those who sat down to dinner were:—

The Princes of India gave a banquet last night at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay in honour of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, who has been selected in connection with the Imperial War Conference.

The large banqueting hall of the Taj Mahal Hotel was very tastefully decorated and over two hundred covers were laid. Among those who sat down to dinner were:

His Excellency the Governor, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, their Highnesses the Maharaja of Patiala, Maharajadhiraja of Jodhpur, Maharaja of Alwar, Begum of Bhopal, Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar, Jam of Navanagar, Maharaja of Datia, Maharaja of Rewa, Maharaja of Dholpur, Maharawal of Dungarpur, Raja of Rajpipla, Thakore Saheb and Maharani of Gondal, Rana of Jhalawar, Thakur Saheb of Limbdi, Thakur Sahib of Morwi, Nawab of Radhanpur, Thakur Saheb of Rajkot, Raja of Pudukota, Raja of Sailana, Raja of Sitaman, Nawab of Janjira, Raja of Dhar, Raja of Jawhar and Nawab of Palanpur, Prince Dhairyashil Rao of Baroda, Maharaj-Kunvar of Cutch, Maharaj-Kunvar of Sirohi, Gen. Obaidulla Khan, Lord Latham, Hon. Mr. Chaubal, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Curtis, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. Carmichael, Sir Brian Egerton, Sir Eliot Colvin, Hon. Mr. Fraser, Sir Basil Scott, Sir Stanley and Lady Batchelor, Sir John Heaton, Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Marten, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Lady Tata, Sir Prabhashankar and Lady Pattani, Sir Narayan and Lady Chandavarkar, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Shapurji Bharucha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, General Rose, Brig.-General Knight, Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Hon. Mr. Cadell, Mr. L. Robertson, Mr. J. Crerar, Major Greig, Hon. Mr. J. A. D. Macbain, Mr. P. W. Monie, Mr. Syud Hossain, Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. W. L. B. Soutar.

THE GUEST OF THE EVENING.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

After the toasts of their Majesties and the Royal family had been drunk, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala proposing a place in the wider federation of the Empire and we cannot be sufficiently grateful for the proper position given to the Princes of India in this arrangement. When the announcement about India being asked to participate in the deliberations of the Imperial War Conference came, we were eagerly looking forward to see that we should also be duly represented, for it goes without saying that the Princes of India, as staunch Imperialists, yield to none in their loyalty and devotion to his Imperial Majesty our beloved King-Emperor. Our hopes soon found realization in the decision of his Majesty's Government. A unique honour has thus been bestowed on the Princes of India and they may well feel proud of the implicit confidence reposed in them by his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and his Majesty's Government. It is an important occasion in the progress and advance of India, as it is the first of its kind since the establishment of the British rule and suzerainty in this vast dominion. The Imperial War Conference, in the words of the Prime Minister, marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the Empire. That India should be asked to participate in a conference of this character is it will be generally conceded, a great step forward in the realization of the just aspirations of the Princes and people of India. We are fully alive to the sacred responsibility which has thus developed on us as partners of the great British Empire and when the time comes for holding the Imperial Conference his Majesty's Government and the British statesmen will we have no doubt, see the justification of giving India her proper place; and when that day arrives it is not possible to conceive that the destinies of a third of India which we represent, are likely to be ignored. The sympathetic policy inaugurated by the late Lord Minto, and which in many ways was given practical expression by the rare statesmanship of our beloved ex-Viceroy Lord Hardinge, with whom I had the great privilege of having intimate personal relations and than whom India has had no truer friend, has drawn the Princes of India even closer if possible to the Paramount Power, and those who have had opportunities of knowing his Excellency Lord Chelmsford's views will bear me out that the Viceroy recognises as keenly as his illustrious predecessors the necessity of giving the Princes of India their proper place in the scheme of the Empire.

OFFER OF LOYAL SUPPORT.

It is a matter of gratification to notice on all hands the signs that Germany is becoming exhausted. The Huns are crying for peace but we are confident that the Allies will not stay their hands until they have vindicated the eternal principles of justice and liberty. Following our traditions of loyalty and attachment to our august Sovereign his Imperial Majesty, and inspired by the clarion call of duty, we the Ruling Princes of India feel only too eager to participate, to the best of our humble abilities in the burden of the great responsibility which has been laid on the shoulders of the Empire. Such a desire is but as natural to us now as it has been in the past when on similar occasions though of lesser moment, spontaneous offers of loyal support have gone forth from us and valuable services have actually been rendered to the British Government. The attitude of the Princes during the Mutiny of 1857 and the loyal help rendered by our ancestors at the time are fresh in the memory of some who are still alive. We did not lag behind in our active support in the wars against, Kabul, China, Tirah, Somaliland to mention only a few, in which it was our proud privilege to fight on the field of battle for "King and Country." In the present great struggle we are anxious to see the complete overthrow of the Central European Powers in their campaign against civilization and humanity and we eagerely look forward to the day when Britain and her Allies will unfurl the banner of victory for our Emperor and the British nation. It is a true "Dharma Yudha", a fight for righteousness in which India India is only too proud to participate, and to make any sacrifices that it may involve. I am expressing the united feeling of the Ruling Princes of India when I ask our representative, his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, to carry with him to his Imperial Majesty and to his Government as well as to our brethren in Great Britain and her Colonies our earnest assurance that India's Princes will spare no pains to co-operate in the cause of the Empire, that their staunch devotion and loyalty to the august person of his Imperial Majesty and their feelings of steadfast friendship and alliance with the nations of Greater Britain will find satisfaction only in practical demonstration thereof, that their determination to be of what humble assistance they can in the present crisis will be even more resolute, if that is possible, than it has been in the past and that no accident, trouble or sacrifice, shall deter them from the course which they have laid out for themselves. We have no other motives but those of pure attachment to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and such as spring from unity of interest with Great Britain and her Colonies. We cannot be too grateful for the blessings of peace which ever since the advent of the British in this country have been ensured to us, as also for the high principles of justice and recognition of our rights and privileges that have been the keystone of the policy of the British Administration in India. We ask for no rewards for there can be no reward better than the gratification of having fulfilled our Dharma duty pure and simple. India has been great in the past and we look back on its ancient civilization with pride. We must strive to achieve again that greatness by our acts and endeavours and when the war is successfully over there would be no greater satisfaction for us than to feel that we had done our duty in the service of the Empire of which we are a component part, and that history would carry this great tradition to our posterity.

Such then, your Excellencies, your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen, is the importance of this occasion and in order that we should be properly represented at the Empire's Conference and before his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor the selection of a suitable representative is naturally of supreme moment to us. It is obvious that there could be no better selection for the discharge of such a responsible mission and sacred duty than that of the guest of the evening Colonel, his Highness, Maharaja Dhiraj Sri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.D.C., LL.D., of Bikaner, and we feel sincerely grateful to his Excellency the Viceroy and to his Majesty's Government for the appointment of such an able representative. His Highness has had the unique distinction of having fought for the Sovereign on three continents, Asia, Europe and Africa. He is a skilled administrator of great ability, a born soldier, a true patriot, and a sagacious and wise ruler of wide and varied experience. To him we implicitly entrust our loyal message and we wish him the best of luck and every success. We feel confident that his Highness will discharge the sacred mission to the honour and prestige of the Princes of India.

It only remains for me now to ask your Excellencies, your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen to fill your glasses and after you have heard the remarks of those of my brother Princes who are going to follow me with their views drink with enthusiasm and cordiality to the health, success and safe return home of our honoured guest, and representative, his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.

H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar said:—It is I believe for the first time since the advent of the British rule in this country that delegates from India are being invited to sit in Conference alongside the representatives of the over- seas dominions and in this fact I think we may see a happy omen regarding the future of our country. We hope this Conference is only one of the many links that will help to bind still closer together in mutual affection and esteem the different portions of his Majesty's Empire. You can confidently assure the British people that our determination to be of what assistance we can in the persent crisis will be even more resolute if that be possible than it has been in the past. Our attitude in the present crisis is not merely guided by the pledges or assistance given by our ancestors when our States entered into alliances and treaties with the British Government, nor are our motives based on the mere selfish hope that the fruits of our efforts may be sweet: nay, we have thrown our lot in the stakes because India has not yet forgotten to be grateful to her British friends for their sympathetic guardianship in all these past years. We desire to prove by deeds that we appreciate the recognition of our rights and privileges which has been the touchstone of the policy of British rule in India. We are all naturally anxious to raise India's position in accordance with her ancient glory. India has nothing to beg but at the present time it is not even the opportunity to claim or ask that our Arya-Varta may at least be put in such a position that she may be able to hold her head alongside the other sister nations of the empire. We are not going to embarras the Government who guide the destinies of this country with such questions at the present moment as it is necessary for us to concert all our energies towards our common aim of ultimate success. We feel confident that when the moment arrives we shall not be forgotten or left behind.

When such constitutional charges take place, it is not possible to think that the destinies of our one-third India are likely to be ignored. We rest in confidence at the present moment your Highness as our spokesman and a patriotic son of our mother country—will carry with you our messages of traditional loyalty and esteem for his Majesty, the King-Emperor who has always displayed his keen solicitude and interest in our welfare. You will also carry with you our genuine sentiments of comradeship, goodwill and hope to the British people; may I add that the same sentiments may also be conveyed to the representatives of the sister Dominions assembled at this Conference.

H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, H. H. the Raja of Pudukota and H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar supported the toast.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner responsing to the toast said:—Your Excellencies, your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,—There are times in a man's life, the memories of which remain vividly impressed upon him to the end of his days, and there are also times when a man is so overcome with emotion that he finds it extremely difficult adequately to express his feelings and thoughts. May I be permitted to say that both the conditions apply to me at the present moment I have heard people impatiently ridicule the idea and question the sincerity of a speaker when overwhelmed by pleasure, sorrow, or other emotion, he stated that he could not find words to express his feelings. But, believe me, that I really do find it extremely difficult adequately to express my feelings on this occasion. I would, therefore, beg for your forgiveness for the many shortcomings in my reply.

For, standing here to-night before this brilliant concourse of Ruling Princes and distinguished guests, when I reflect on the immense responsibilities that devolve on those who have the honour to have been selected as the representatives of India for the forthcoming session of the Imperial War Conference: when I think of the heavy debt of gratitude that every State and every Ruling Prince owes to his Excellency the Viceroy and his Imperial Majesty's Government in England for providing that we shall be represented at that Conference: when I think of the stirring messages of unflinching loyalty and devoted attachment to our beloved King-Emperor and to his Imperial Majesty's Government, to the British nation and to our sister Dominions and Colonies, that have been entrusted to me to-night to deliver in England; and last but by no means least, when I realize most gratefully the signal honour which your Highnesses have been pleased to do me by attending this Banquet; or when I recall the more than kind words, still ringing in my ears, in which your Highnesses have proposed and seconded the toast of my health or the encouraging messages received from those of my Brother Princes who not present to-night, is it I ask your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, any wonder that words fail me? Indeed I am at a loss to know where to begin or what to say.

CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE OF INDIA.

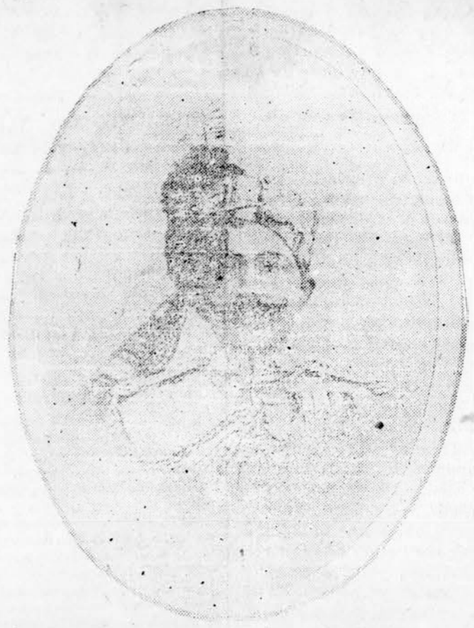
I think, your Highnesses, if we recall the gracious solicitude and sympathy which his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor so unmistakably manifests for his Indian peoples, or the encouraging watch-word of Hope vouchsafed by his Imperial Majesty at the conclusion of the Imperial Visit to India five years ago, we have every reason to feel confident as to the future of India; and I think that if we reflect on the ready response and gratitude which stirs the hearts of millions of loyal Indians at each new sympathetic step or generous measure taken by the British Government for the amelioration of the condition and status of the people, or the political advancement or the moral or material development of our Mother Country, we can feel proud of our countrymen. And most of all we may indeed be proud when we regard the sacrifices in blood or treasure that have been cheerfully made by prince and peasant alike in this colossal struggle, when our countrymen have fought shoulder to shoulder with our English and Colonial brethren for God, King and Country and in the cause of freedom and humanity, without any idea of reward or recompense, but glad firmly to grasp the hand of comradeship and friendship extended to them by their brethren of Great and Greater Britain.

IMPERIALISTS AND PATRIOTS.

For whether we come from the territories of British India or those of the Indian States, we are all Indians, who are entirely united in loyalty and attachment to our King-Emperor; in our affection for our Mother Country and in our deep and genuine solicitude for our brethren of all creeds and communities throughout India. And I know I am voicing the feelings and sentiments of your Highnesses when I further state that we of the Indian States—who yield to no one in the whole of the British Empire in steadfast loyalty and deep devotion to the Person and Throne of our King-Emperor—happily find it quite consistent to be at one and the same time—in the best and truest sense of the terms—staunch loyalists and Imperialists as well as true patriots of our Mother Country, deeply sympathising with all the legitimate aspirations of our brother Indians in British India, just as much as, we feel sure, our brethren in British India sympathise with the legitimate aspirations of the Princes and peoples of the Indian States and our desire to see maintained un-impaired our dignity, privileges, and high position. I feel, therefore, that I can speak on behalf not only of your Highnesses who are present here to-day, but also on behalf of those of their Highnesses who are absent when I say that when the Hon. Mr.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE GUEST OF THE EVENING.



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BANQUET TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.

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A flashlight photograph of the distinguished gathering which assembled last evening at the Taj to do honour to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 8, 1917.

STRANGLING PUBLIC LIFE.

That bureaucracies are prone to plunge into a second or even a third blunder, rather than admit or rectify the first, is, of course, a commonplace. But quite the most unedifying essay in corroboration of this tradition that we can recall for many years has just been perpetrated by the Madras Government. Our readers are familiar with the successive stages of the extraordinary procedure followed by the C. P. Government in regard to Mrs. Besant and the gentleman whom Sir Benjamin Robertson was pleased to describe as the "emissary" sent by her to Amraoti. So far as the Central Provinces Government was concerned the matter had already reached an unsatisfactory and serious pass. The Chief Commissioner had thought fit to level publicly a most grave accusation against Mr. B. P. Wadia, without affording the slightest substantiation. The accused, for as such he must be described, indignantly repudiated the charge, as we know, challenging confirmation of the same and inviting prosecution. No British subject in the circumstances could have done more,—or less. Mr. Wadia also wrote and asked the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to supply him with copies of the documents on which he based his remarks in his speech to the deputation of the Provincial Conference. This is the reply with which he has just been favoured:

> With reference to your letter dated 27th January I am to inform you that the reference in the extract quoted by you was to the speech delivered by you in public at Amraoti, the contents of which you must yourself know without any document or documents connected therewith being furnished to you.

We have no hesitation in characterizing this communication as the most unfair and undignified document ever issued under the authority of a responsible and distinguished head of administration. Apart from that aspect of the matter, it is worth while noting the probable effect of this egregious epistle, from the public point of view, in conjunction with the vicarious intervention of the Madras Government on behalf of their *confreres* of the Central Provinces. Pending the vouchsafing of some further information by Sir Benjamin Robertson in support of his extraordinary and sweeping allegations, Mr. Wadia had announced his intention of putting the matter to the proof by redelivering the lecture that had been denounced, and thus enabling the public and the Government of India to judge for themselves whether it was seditious or not. At this point the Madras Government stepped in with an order for which it is impossible to find precedent or justification. In its kind it touches the high-water mark of arbitrary misapplication of the Defence of India Act, even in the recent annals of that enactment. By their action the Madras Government have invested an incident that was irregular in the first instance, with a degree of impropriety which must be firmly met and resisted. The whole episode,—C. P. cum Madras,—constitutes so grave an attack on the very foundations of public life in this country that the leaders of the community will, we trust, bestir themselves, and have the precedent that is sought to be established, authoritatively repudiated. For the combined effect of the procedure that has been followed by the Governments of the Central Provinces and Madras is calculated to deliver up the safety and honour of public speakers in this country to the Criminal Investigation Department.

Let us examine the facts in their actual sequence. A responsible publicist delivers a political speech at a public gathering. There is nothing very extraordinary about it: after it has been delivered neither he nor his audience have any particular reason to remember it. Three months after the occasion no less a person than the head of the Provincial Government goes out of his way to describe the speech in question as "from the beginning to the end a vilification of the British Government." *As the Chief Commissioner was not present in person at the lecture, he could only have based his remarks upon a report of the speech furnished to him by someone else.* It is an open secret, that the reports of public speeches upon which the executive form their opinion are supplied to them by their Criminal Investigation Department. In other words Sir Benjamin Robertson's authority for his denunciation of Mr. Wadia was a C. I. D. reporter. So that everything in the matter depends upon the reporter and the report with which he furnished his superiors. As the officials of that useful department presumably share with the rest of mankind the liability to being fallible,—at least we have not heard the contrary assumption urged so far,—it is conceivable that they may on occasion be unintentionally led into doing less than justice to the object of their official attentions. Where a contingency arises, such as the present one, when the official and the private versions of the speech are in flat contradiction to each other,—and when the resulting divergence is fraught with the most grievous consequences to the character and reputation of the speaker,—it is only fair that there should be, so to say, a comparison of notes. It is certain that any judicial tribunal before pronouncing upon the culpability or otherwise of the utterance, would insist upon the production and scrutiny of the incriminating text. Mr. Wadia wished for no more than this salutary and equitable publicity: and he was content to be judged in the light of that revelation. How is he met? His accusers, even when he formally confronts them, refuse to tell him on what documentary, or other, evidence they have framed the indictment. They go further by renewing gratuitously the insults by which he has already been victimised. When the accused himself comes forward to tell the authorities and the public what he *did* say,—which at any rate is as much entitled to publicity and to attention as the report of the C. I. D.,—he is peremptorily ordered to hold his peace. This is not merely a departure from the constitutional procedure which has so far governed such matters, but the very negation of the spirit of British instincts and institutions. For in the last analysis, the judge of any political worker or speaker, becomes, if the new precedent is to hold, not the head of the administration, or any responsible judicial or executive authority, but a reporter of the C. I. D. This must not be.

NATURALIZED AND "NATURAL BORN" BRITISH SUBJECTS

The London "Times" of the 12th has an article headed "Naturalization," which is deserving of something more than mere passing notice at the present time, when such a large number of undesirable aliens are being allowed to take more or less a prominent position in the population of British territories all over the world. We cannot do better than reproduce the article to which we make reference and here it is:—

"The report of the Unionist War Committee on Naturalization deserves careful attention. It is evidently the result of painstaking inquiry guided by expert opinion. Among the many defects in our constitutional enactments which the war has laid bare is the dangerous looseness of our Naturalization Laws. So loose were they that, in many cases, it was found impossible to distinguish friend from foe. While the anomalies in the Naturalization Laws of Great Britain and those of the British Dominions were largely removed, just before the war, by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, the whole question of naturalization was raised in an acute form by the outbreak of hostilities. The report of the Unionist War Committee rightly insists that naturaization is "essentially an Imperial problem," not to be solved save by concerted action between the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India. Therefore it suggests that the subject be dealt with at the Imperial Conference. But, as regards the United Kingdom, the report makes several pertinent recommendations. Foremost among them is the proposal that the present law (*jus soli*), which renders any person born within his Majesty's Dominions a "natural-born" British subject, should be replaced by the principle of parentage (*jus sanguinis*) as the basis for the acquisition of British citizenship. The principle of parentage has been adopted by all civilized States, except Great Britain and the United States of America. The report further recommends that the residential qualification should be increased from five to seven years: that an applicant for naturalization should renounce his former allegiance; and that naturalization should not be granted until one year after his first application to the Home Secretary, in order that full inquiry may be made with the help of the requisite publicity. In this respect the Committee appear to follow the principle of the Marriage Laws. We doubt, however, whether the mere renunciation of a former allegiance by a candidate for naturalization would suffice. It should also be necessary for him to secure release from his former allegiance by the Government of the country to which he owed it. Some of the recommendations in regard to the privileges and limitations of naturalized persons are more debatable. We imagine, however, that, in the light of recent experience no objection can be taken to the proposal that naturalized persons shall not be eligible for membership of Parliament or of the Privy Council. The Committee further insist that discretionary power should immediately be given to the Home Secretary by Emergency Act to revoke certificates of naturalization already granted when, in his opinion, it is expedient so to do on grounds of public policy. The need for some such provision is evident, though the provision should, we think, be surrounded by safeguards against abuse or injustice."

We are told that, as a result of painstaking inquiry, guided by expert opinion, the report of the Unionist War Committee on Naturalization refers to the dangerous looseness of our Naturalization laws and the anomalies that flow from it, which have rendered it impossible to distinguish friend from foe. It is not possible to constitute a more coherent statement devoid of all ambiguity, and yet the disabilities that aliens are supposed to live under, during the progress of the war, are too frequently disregarded, personal influence being allowed to supersede the law as well as the special treatment provided for.

HALF-HEARTED REFORM.

The other day in a "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary was published the draft of a Bill to provide for increasing the number of elected members on selected District Local Boards. It is months since the Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider and report on the question of the extension of the principles of local self-government in regard to Local Boards was published. Since then the Government have published an *ad interim* Resolution on the Report, which was as unsatisfactory and hesitant as the report itself. When the Committee was appointed, great hopes were raised that at last the Government of Bombay, hitherto the most slow-moving in this respect, had made up their mind to amend past apathy and failure, by making a genuine substantial and radical step in advance towards making local self-government in the Presidency a reality. The refreshing candour with which past errors of omission and commission were confessed in the original Press Note appointing the Committee went not a little way in raising these hopes. Expectations, however, were falsified by the publication of the Report and the process of disillusionment was completed by the subsequent publication of the Government Resolution. For it was only too evident,—however unfortunate and sad the reflection,—that the oft-repeated solicitude of the Government of Bombay is too elusive and airy a thing to materialise into deeds.

In this state of the public mind, it can hardly be expected that the recent announcement of the Government's intention to introduce a Bill which provides for elected chairman and non-official majority in a few, not all, District Boards and which does not apply to Taluka Boards will evoke any enthusiasm. In their original Resolution setting out the object and scope of the enquiry which the Committee was directed to make, the Government pointed out that the administrative system of the Local Boards in the Presidency fell short of the standard set by the Decentralisation Commission in respect of the organization of these bodies on a popular basis and their emancipation from official control. The Government proceeded to observe that the development of local self-government in the case of these bodies had been disappointingly slow and that though there were other causes to militate against progress, added that "it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this state of affairs is to a large extent attributable to the fact that the system of administration of the local boards still remains what it was when these bodies were first constituted under the present Act some thirty years ago and that during all that time there has been no movement in the direction of endowing them with a more liberal organization and releasing them from the guiding strings of official control." More than three decades ago Lord Ripon's Government laid down a liberal policy of local self-government. The people of this country have since made enormous progress in education and public spirit and have outgrown even the concessions embodied in Lord Ripon's memorable Resolution. It is now not merely the right of an elected non-official to be the President of a District Local Board here, or the concession of a non-official majority on a few privileged Boards there,—concessions that are provided in the proposed Bill,—that can satisfy the developed and growing aspiration and self-respect of a people impatient to manage their own local affairs themselves. The minimum that must be conceded is a reality of local self-government: non-official elected Presidents and Vice-Presidents of every local body should be the rule rather than the exception that it is, or is promised to be, and the members on it must all and not merely a majority, be elected. That is a root-reform the demand for which must be pressed and the granting of which cannot long be delayed by sophistries about "the lack of interest and the absence of active co-operation on the part of non-official members" or "the almost complete apathy and indifference of the electorate" or even by the shibboleth of official "prestige" or efficiency.

The time is gone by when gubernatorial lip-service, however sincerely offered, to the principles of local self-government, can be expected to be received with grateful feelings. The time is now come when those ideals must be translated into actuality. In the original Press-Note of the Government of Bombay, we were told, that the Governor-in-Council was of opinion that "the object which he has in contemplation is the infusion of a more vital and real spirit into the principle of local self-government as applied to the administration of the rural boards of this Presidency" than in existence. If public documents in this country are not to be mere "scraps of paper" the Government of Bombay must recognise the wisdom of withdrawing the proposed Bill which embodies a half-hearted attempt at piecemeal reform, and must produce another Bill that will envisage a statesmanlike, satisfactory solution of the whole question of local board administration in the Presidency.

Notes of the Day.

Benighted Hyderabad.

The woes of the citizens of Hyderabad (Sind) are echoed in a recent article entitled "Hyderabad in a Slough of Despond" in the "Daily Gazette." The writer, who seems to be well-informed, comes to a melancholy conclusion regarding municipal amenities in that unfortunate City when he says: Altogether there is an air of oppressive stagnation and a policy of drift is followed which wholly contradicts the roseate view that was entertained by Mr. Barrow of the great improvement that would follow the removal of the Municipality and its replacement by a Committee of Management.

Committee of Management a Failure.

The Committee of Management has proved a failure:

> About twelve months have passed away since it was appointed but it has not given any indication yet of improving the amenities of life in our city and making any physical changes for the better in it.

The result is not surprising in view of the circumstances under which the natural leaders of the city have been deprived of their right to serve the city as a result of their brave struggle on behalf of the principle of local self-government. Inexperienced and inefficient as it was, the Committee tried to increase the municipal income and failed because of its unsympathetic attitude and its ignorance of local conditions to enlist the co-operation of the people. The appointment of a Municipal Commissioner or rather the forcing of this officer on the city did not improve matters. "The Committee," says the writer, "needs a change in personnel and enlargement, and to have on it men who will take a keener interest in the affairs of the city."

The only Remedy.

That, however, would be a merely partial remedy, if at all a desirable remedy. The pruning of the Committee of Management or its enlargement, as the "Sind Journal" says, would only be a temporary expedient which could not satisfy the public. "The Committee of Management has failed so far to fulfil its mission and it is no humiliation on the part of Government to admit that." What then is the only remedy possible and desirable? It would be, as we have so often insisted, the restoration of the Hyderabad Municipality. This restoration, to quote the "Sind Journal" again, would be a "stroke of statesmanship which would evoke enthusiasm among the townspeople and would enlist the chosen representatives of the city in the service of the people."

British Indian Association of Oudh.

It is a welcome sign of the times that the landed aristocracy of Oudh are showing a spirit of increased activity. In a letter to the "Advocate" of Lucknow, Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra welcomes the working of the new spirit evidenced by the contest for the first time for the Presidentship of the British Indian Association. The two candidates are the Raja of Mahmudabad and the Raja of Pratapgarh. Pandit Gokaran Nath, without questioning the claims of the Raja of Pratapgarh, points out that the momentous time in which we are living at present and the more momentous times which are ahead, demand that the representative of the landed aristocracy of Oudh should be, above everything else, a bold and independent public man who will not only stand up for the rights of his own class when necessary, but co-operate openly and bravely with the representatives of the other sections of his countrymen to win Self-Government within the Empire and thereby a worthy place in the scale of nations constituting that Empire.

Judged by this standard, the right man, Pandit Gokaran Nath declares, is the Raja of Mahmudabad and he hopes that the Taluqdars of Oudh will have the courage and the public spirit to elect him the President of their Association, in spite of the sinister influences which are said to be abroad.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, Miss Hill, Brigadier-General Sanders, and Captain Armitage lunched at Government House yesterday.

The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin has arrived at Government House.

H. H. the Maharaja of Radhanpur, H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, H. H. the Raja of Jalawar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal and H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur have arrived in Bombay. The first-named four are putting up in the Taj Mahal Hotel, the Raja and the Thakore in the Hotel Majestic and the Nawab in a bungalow on the Malabar Hill.

Sir James Meston handed over charge of Lieutenant-Governorship of U. P. to the Hon. Mr. Holms on Wednesday morning at Lucknow.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawalla presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. K. K. Khajotia, stating that the Corporation are responsible for the cleansing, watering and lighting of Princess Street; that their action under the first two heads was nil and that under the third head only partial; that it was said that the road being tarred watering would be injurious to it, but that it might be considered whether human health was not more precious than the health of roads, as clouds of dust daily smothered the wayfarers and residents of the street. He submitted that it was imperative that the street should be watered at least once during the day and proper arrangements made for removing the dust daily. He added that the lamps in the street were few and far between and that the gas light was dim.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

SPAIN'S EMPHATIC NOTE TO GERMANY.

AMERICA PREPARING FOR HOSTILITIES.

SPAIN'S LEAD.

PROTEST AGAINST PIRACY

MORE EMPHATIC THAN AMERICA'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Received 1 p.m. Feb. 7.

It is stated that Spain's Note to Central Empires is even more emphatic than America's.

DUTCH CABINET.

"SERIOUS EVENTS OCCUPY GOVERNMENT'S ATTENTION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Feb. 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

Extraordinary cabinet councils are being held. Speaking in the Dutch Second Chamber the Premier said "serious events occupy the Government's attention. I will give information as soon as expedient in the country's interets. There is no reason for special anxiety."

SERIOUS SITUATION IN HOLLAND.

GREAT SCARCITY OF COAL, PARAFFIN AND POTATOES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAY, Feb. 7.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 7.

There is great scarcity of coal, paraffin and potatoes in Holland. A big demonstration against food shortage took place in Rotterdam yesterday when grocers' shops and coal carts were plundered.

HUNGER DEMONSTRATION IN AMSTERDAM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

There was a 'hunger demonstration' here yesterday.

DUTCH SHIPS NOT TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE. Feb. 6.
Received 1 p.m. Feb. 7.

Dutch ships are prohibited from proceeding to England till further notice.

WHAT HOLLAND SHOULD DO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 7.

The Dutch "Telegraaf" says:—What America has said to Germany, we must say and the moment may arrive at any time to say it, as strongly as did Dr. Wilson.

AUSTRIA AND NEW SUBMARINING.

TISZA'S JUSTIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.
Received 11 p.m., Feb. 7.

The first pronouncement regarding Austria's attitude towards the new submarining was made by Count Tisza in the Hungarian Parliament. He justified the use of the new weapon on the ground that the adversaries of the Central Powers were arming merchantmen and laying new minefields. Moreover the successful employment of submarines would be the most effective means of securing peace. "Even to-day," he said, "we are still prepared to negotiate for peace if we receive the guarantee that our enemies are willing to negotiate, but so long as our enemies desire to take our life, we are determined to employ every means to gain victory.

Count Apponyi and Count Andrassy supported Count Tisza but Count Karolyi denounced unrestricted submarinism and pointed out that there were 2,000,000 Hungarians living in America and their fate might be serious in the event of war.

GERMAN PRESS ON DR. WILSON'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 7.

Commenting on President Wilson's action the reactionary "Kreuzzeitung," which was formerly notorious for demanding the ruthless killing of non-combatants by means of Zeppelins, now pleads taht Germany is only fighting for women and children.

The Clerical "Koelnische Volkszeitung" in a wild outburst professes joy at the rupture but wishes that President Wilson could be acquainted personally with the privations of the whole people.

17 GERMAN MERCHANTMEN SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Feb. 7.

The naval forces at Manila have taken charge of 17 German merchantmen and their crews have been removed.

AMERICA'S PREPARATIONS.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

RADIO STATIONS PUT IN CHARGE OF AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.
Received 1 p.m. Feb. 7.

Mr. Baker, War Secretary, has ordered immediate purchase of the reserve Quarter-Master's supplies up to the limits of the appropriation vote.

The naval authorities, in charge of private radio stations, have been instructed to allow only American citizens to act as operators. Military censorship is now exercised on all wirless messages.

U. S. MILITARY PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Received 11-45 p.m., Feb. 7.

The Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that Dr. Wilson in consultation with the Secretaries for the Navy and War has practically determined on a military programme in the event of war.

It was recognised that the United States would be unable to send an expeditionary force to Europe for some months and therefore American assistance to the Allies would be in the first place naval, namely, the patrol of the North and South Atlantic, releasing British and French cruisers. The fensibility of convoys was discussed but was not considered practicable. A swarm of fast motorboats would assist destroyer flotillas.

STATES SUPPORT DR. WILSON.

ISSUE OF 150 MILLION DOLLAR BONDS FOR THE NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Feb. 7.

Nearly every State legislature has already passed resolutions supporting President Wilson.

The Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives has introduced an amendment to the Naval Bill authorising the issue of one hundred and fifty million dollars five-year bonds to cover the cost of speedy delivery of ships, and empowering the executive to order war material commandeer plant and control Government labour.

ALLIES AND THE AMERICANS.

A SUGGESTION AS TO WHAT U. S. SHOULD DO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

The "Evening Sun" refers to an important aspect of the situation as follows:—"We must remember that the Allies are militarily far ahead of us: all they need is shot and shell; if we decide to fight do not let us compel them to mark time while we are building up a great army, that would be Germany's salvation." The paper finally urges the United States to help the Allies to the last ounce especially financially as soon as war is declared.

PROMISE TO AMERICA BROKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Received 11-45 p.m., Feb. 7.

The British steamer Hurstwood and the Russian barque Garnethill have been sunk. Four of the crew of the Hurstwood were killed.

The Danish steamer Larskruse is believed to have been sunk. She carried a cargo of maize for the Belgian Relief Commission. The sinking of this ship would be contrary to the German assurance to the American and Spanish Ministers in Brussels that Belgian Relief ships would not be interfered with. Eight relief ships are now at sea and 30 are held up at various ports. Should they be delayed another week many people in Belgium and the north of France would starve.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 11 p.m.

Seven British steamers, five Norwegian, one Swedish, one Spanish one Russian and one Danish have been sunk.

GERMANY'S DISCREPANT TONES.

CONCESSIONS TO HOLLAND.

PREPARED FOR HOSTILITIES WITH U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

Regarding the discrepant tones from Germany, one semi-conciliatory and the other defiant, Germany, seems anxious to avoid a rupture with the European neutrals, which are equally anxious to avoid a war with such a close and threatening neighbour.

Germany has already made some slight concessions to Holland, and is throwing out hints of others, especially as regards the supplies of essential coal and iron from England, but has little appearance of yielding to America and seems fully prepared to face the risk of hostilities with the United States and the South American neutrals.

According to a Berlin wireless message issued by the Press Bureau, Foreign Secretary Zimmerman, in an interview, stated he regretted President Wilson's action which was against all tradition and international law. He appreciated and reciprocated President Wilson's desire to avoid a hostile conflict. "While we understand to a certain extent President Wilson's attitude we expect him to recognise the reasons prompting our decision."

A VERSION OF AMERICAN SITUATION.

INDISPENSABLE BLOCKADE OR UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINISM?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 4 p.m. Feb 7.

The Admiralty issues a remarkable and admittedly inspired wireless message from the Washington correspondent to the "Koelnische Zeitung" for general dissemination. The correspondent says the President's attitude must not be construed as indicating that Americans desire war and he quotes passages from the President's speech cabled on the 3rd February in support of this. He proceeds to charge Germany to refrain from numerous acts and particularly from the destruction of American ships.

He also urges non-interference with innocent American commerce, limitation of destruction of neutrals to those carrying contraband and of enemy vessels to ships and cargo, and reversion to the recent practice of safeguarding passengers and crews. He says they demonstrate that the terms of the German Note have been misunderstood and that only indispensable blockade is contemplated, not unrestricted submarinism. Germany should propose a joint commission to negotiate the blockade and submarinism code. The commission might consider the possibilities of calling a conference of Powers, possibilities of which hasty action has closed.

The correspondent declares that an explanation regarding limitation of sailing to four specially marked American ships would remove the bitterest impression created by "this wholly incomprehensible provision which is exceptionally hurting to national pride."

AMERICANS STILL IN BERLIN.

A GERMAN DENIAL OF BREACH OF PROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM. Feb. 6.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 7.

The Americans are not at present leaving Berlin.

The "Berliner Tageblett" says that Foreign Secretary Zimmerman told some American journalists that President Wilson's decision had astonished and disappointed him. He denied that Germany had broken her promise. He hoped that American shipping would avoid the barred zone.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S DATE OF DEPARTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Received 1 p.m. Feb. 7.

Reuter learns that Count Bernstorff and party will leave New York on the 12th inst.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN GERMANY.

DESPERATE FOOD CONDITIONS.

RIOTS IN IMPORTANT TOWNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7..

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London, 5th February:—The United States' decision to break off relations with Germany produced an immediate tightening of German censorship but the Hague correspondent of the "Daily Express" states that what news has got through intimates that consternation prevails in all circles. The impression prevails that Germany's last chance of a favourable peace has now vanished. Only a handful of Pan-Germans are pleased. This correspondent says that no one from the Kaiser downwards has hitherto thought of American participation on the Entente side possible.

This conflicts with a message from the Exchange Company's Stockholm correspondent, who claims to have obtained reliable particulars of Dr. Von Bethman Hollweg's conversation with the leaders of the Centre and National Liberal Parties, after a secret session of the Reichstag Committee on the 31st January. According to this the Chancellor anticipated war with America but explained that the German military believed the world's tonnage had reached a minimum below which the Entente could not continue the war. This limit of tonnage would prevent America's sending and maintaining an army in Europe without jeoparadising the supplies of the Entente. Moreover, the German blockade must succeed, if at all, within a few weeks before effective American participation could begin. The Chancellor spoke gloomily of the German food situation and said that the unbearable tension at home made a policy of victory or destruction inevitable.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN MANY PLACES.

The "Daily Telegraph" has received information from a reliable source regarding serious rioting at Kiel, Luebeck, Hamburg and Munich. There is authority, usually trustworthy, for the statement that German troops in Munich refused to fire on the mob whereupon Turkish troops training in the neighbourhood were employed and quelled the disturbance. Thousands of people took part in the Hamburg riots and a number were killed. Apparently the same information has also reached a writer in the "Daily Graphic" who mentions the employment of Turks as if it occurred in December. This writer who appears to be in Holland also quotes a pro-German official as writing that Germany's food conditions are absolutely desperate, she cannot continue the war, and lives in the fear of revolution.

Other evidences of Germany's plight include the statement of an American recently in Holland that an extraordinary number of German deserters have reached that country during the last few weeks. They complain bitterly of lack of food and state that disaffection is spreading among the rank and file. The Germans fear a debacle when the British start their new offensive.

AUSTRIAN FOOD SUPPLIES FINISHED.

GERMAN PROMISE OF SUPPLY FROM ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Feb. 7.

The Austrian Food Dictator in an interview stated that Austria had now finished supplies from the last harvests. Germany had promised supplies from Roumania.

APPROVAL OF WILSON'S ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MONTE VIDEO, Feb. 7.
Received 11 p.m., Feb. 7.

President Wilson's action is approved by the press and public and Government is urged to join the other neutrals against Germany.

PUERTORICO, Feb. 7.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Feb. 7.

Military guards are surrounding the interned German merchantmen Odenwald and President and the crews have been confined to the ships. The American guardship Ita ca is watching.

BOLIVIA SUPPORTS BRAZIL'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 7.
Received 11 p.m., Feb. 7.

The Bolivian Minister has formally notified Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that Bolivia unreservedly supports Brazil in her policy towards Germany.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ENEMY EVACUATE WHOLE SOUTH BANK OF TIGRIS.

TURKS' HEAVY CASUALTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Feb. 7.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says as a result of Saturday's success the enemy evacuated the whole south bank of the Tigris eastward of the Hai-Tigris junction, which we now occupy.

The enemy westward of the river Hai evacuated trenches as far as the line westward from the liquorice factory, north-west of the Tigris-Hai junction. We have already counted six hundred dead as a result of Saturday's fighting.

INCISIVE FRENCH ATTACK IN ALSACE.

WORKS AND DUGOUTS WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. Feb. 6.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 7.

A French communiqué says the enemy, after violent bombardment, attacked north-west of the forest at Parroy, Lorraine. One detachment penetrated our first line but was immediately driven out. Our reconnaissances, after artillery preparation, penetrated the German trenches at three points in the region of Aspach north-west of Altkirch, in Alsace, and wrecked the enemy works and destroyed the dugouts. They returned without loss.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUELS IN BELGIUM.

GERMAN WORKS ON MEUSE BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 7.

A French communiqué says there were lively artillery duels in Belgium in the Passendale canal sector. German organisation in various sectors on the right of the Meuse were effectively bombarded.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON ANCRE.

ENEMY AERODROME BOMBED NEAR BEAUCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 7.

A British communique says we advanced our line in the neighbourhood of Grandcourt where we occupied a thousand yards of trench unopposed and took a further forty-eight prisoners. Eastward of Beaucourt our aricraft bombed the enemy aerodrome doing considerable damage. Two British aeroplanes were brought down and two of enemy's were driven down damaged.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH NAVAL AIR-RAIDS.

AN INSTANCE OF GERMAN ETHICS FOR NEUTRAL SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Received 1 p.m. Feb. 7.

The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes attacked the Bruges harbour on Friday and bombed a torpedo craft and set fire to the dock and the buildings.

Another successful raid was made on Saturday when the docks and the railway lines were bombed. All pilots returned in spite of difficulties and intense cold.

The Admiralty states that the captain of the American steamer Westwego reports that on January 31st a submarine inegectively fired five shots west of Fastnet. The submarine commander then demanded oil and threatened to sink the ship if he were refused. The Admiralty comments upon this that the German claim regarding the consideration of neutrals is not strengthened by this incident.

FALL IN BERLIN EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
BERNE, Feb. 7.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 7.

The exchange on Berlin has fallen four francs since the 3rd February.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

FRESH THREATS STEEL OUR DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Received 1 a.m., Feb. 8.
LONDON, Feb. 7.

At the opening of Parliament to-day, the King delivered the following speech: "For the third time in succession I summon you to your deliberations in the midst of war.

Certain overtures, of which you are aware, have been made by the enemy with a view to opening peace negotiations. Their tenour however, indicated no possible basis for peace. My people throughout the Empire and my faithful and heroic Allies remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure their just demands for reparation and restitution, in respect of the past and gaurantees for the future which we regard as essential to the progress of civilisation.

In response to the invitation of the President of the United States, we outlined as far as possible at present the general objects necessarily implied by these aims.

Threats of further outrages upon public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination.

During the winter months my navy has maintained unchallenged its ceaseless watch on the seas and rigorously enforced the blockade of the enemy and my armies have conducted successful operations not only in Europe but in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa and they are fully prepared to renew the great struggle in close and cordial co-operation with my Allies on every field. I trust their united efforts will carry the successes already won to a victorious conclusion.

I have invited the representatives of the Dominions and the Indian Empire which have borne so glorious a share in the struggle to confer with my Ministers on important questions of common interest relating to the war and trust that this step will conduce to the establishment of closer relations between all parts of the Empire.

The accomplishment of the task to which I have set my hand, entails unsparing demands on the energies and resources of all my subjects. I am assured, however that my people will respond to every call necessary for the success of the cause with the same indomitable ardour and devotion that have filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began. I, therefore, confidently commend to your patriotism measures which will be laid before you and I pray that The Almighty may bless your counsels.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

PREMIER'S STIRRING APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb 7.

A great national service meeting was held at Westminster to-day, Mr. Arthur Henderson presiding. He said victory depended upon the speedy mobilisation of all our resources.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain said to secure victory in 1917 young fit men must be taken for the army from the essential industries, hence volunteers were essential immediately. They would be allotted to occupations for which they were best fitted. The minimum wage would be twenty-five shillings a week. The scheme applied to Ireland with modifications.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that we had sent fewer men to the army and the navy in proportion to our population than any great Western Power. For instance, France had one man out of six in the forces, but we were making a larger contribution otherwise. He was sanguine that voluntary national service would succeed but if it failed compulsion would be applied. The Government was entitled to ask every class to contribute all their resources to help the State in a fight for life. "The nation must answer the German threat immediately. *Inter alia* we must build ships and we must demonstrate the futility of murder on the high seas. This could be done if the nation were organised. No man or woman had a right to look on while others were struggling. (Cheers)" He paid a tribute to the goodwill and co-operation of the trade unions and urged men and women to exert their whole strength to enable Britain to lead the nations arrayed to defend civilisation. (Loud cheers.)

Labour Minister Hodge said everything possible would be done to make Mr. Chamberlain's scheme a success.

FRENCH ARMY IN LORRAINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 7.

Reuter's representative at the French Headquarters has visited the army in Lorraine. He found men very fit despite the snow and frost. The temperature at night-time is zero. The health of the troops has even improved, compared to what it was in the wet weather, owing to numerous special precautions.

AMERICAN PRISONERS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM Feb. 7.
Received 11 p.m., Feb. 7.

The "Yossische Zeitung" states that 72 Americans who were prisoners on board the Yarrowdale were released on declaring that they were not aware when they joined the vessel that armed merchantmen were regarded by Germany as warships.

NEW DEFENCE OF INDIA FORCE.

INDIANS TO BE ENROLLED.

VOLUNTARY RECRUITMENT.

COMPULSION FOR EUROPEANS.

VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

NO IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF INDENTURED LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Council, His Excellency the Viceroy, in opening the proceedings, said:—

So short a time has elapsed since the last meeting of this Council that I have but little to report to you with regard to departmental activities. There is one matter however which I would impress on you with all the earnestness in my power. We are still engaged in the momentous struggle which began in August 1914, and we are realising as never before in India, what war means in relation to our public and individual lives. There is scarcely a subject which I shall touch upon to-day which is not affected by the war. Our Government mental activities are concentrated on this one object, how best we can help the Empire to achieve victory. I am confident that in this we shall have the united support of you all. I say this in no pessimistic strain. To-day, as six months ago, I am confident of the victory of the Allied arms, but victory demands concentration of effort and will. We must be ready to place all our resources at the disposal of the Empire. You have already given evidence of your sentiments in the eloquent resolution which you passed on the 8th September 1914, and for the sake of those who were not members of this council at that date, I will read it to you:—

"That in view of the great war involving most momentous issues now in progress in Europe into which our august Sovereign has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty, to preserve the neutrality guaranteed by treaty and the liberties of a friendly state, the members of this Council as voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unswerving loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King-Emperor, and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government. They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. They request his Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this resolution to his Majesty's Government."

But besides concentration of effort, we must have concentration of will, our purpose must be to accomplish victory. In saying this I would not have you think that I minimise the effort that has been made by India, but that effort must be a continuing one. There can be no question of India to use a current phrase having "done her bit." We shall have "done our bit" when our warfare is accomplished. In the meantime our motto must be "effort and yet greater effort."

AVOIDING CONTROVERSY.

In this connection there is a matter which I regard as of great importance, and which I wish to bring to the attention of the members of this Council. Lord Hardinge in his speech of the 12th January 1915, appealed to your predecessors in office to abstain from any action which might provoke controversy or bitterness at a time when the Empire was engaged in a death struggle with a powerful and implacable enemy. That appeal did not fall on deaf ears, and the Council as then constituted loyally and patriotically recognised that while the Empire was fighting for its very existence domestic differences must be stilled. I think, however, there must have been many who were present at the meeting in 1915 who cherished hopes that 1917 would find us with peace within our borders, and able to resume the ordinary course of our debates. Unfortunately, that is not the case and it is unnecessary for me as it was for Lord Hardinge to invoke your co-operation in this matter, though feelings of impatience and discontent are not unnaturally generated when we see matters on which we may feel strongly, continuously deferred or postponed. Yet prudence and commonsense and above all our deep sense of loyalty to the Empire must recognise the necessity of such a course in times like these. I do not wish to dwell on this, but it must be evident that in some of the various items of business to be laid before this council, there is a tendency to press the discussion of what are obviously controversial questions. I cannot help thinking that this is due in part to that very natural impatience at the postponement of measures to which I have already alluded and in part to the fact that this is a new Council and that now members are unaware of the unwritten understanding which obtained in the last Council. I leave it now with the members, but I hope that you will quite clearly understand that I have no desire at all to check members in their legitimate desire to obtain information on subjects in which they may be interested. I may assure the Council that I should exercise with extreme reluctance the powers of disallowance in regard to both resolutions and questions which are vested in me by the rules, for, I think it should rarely be necessary for me to exercise them. I would also ask members to remember that there are now a large number of local Councils, and that resolutions which can be discussed and questions which can be answered in those Councils ought not to be brought up here. The whole scheme of the present Council system contemplates the discussion of matters of local interest as far as may be, in the Councils which are specially fitted to deal with these questions.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

I turn now to a question of very great importance on which I think there is no real difference of opinion between us, except on the question of procedure. Almost at the close of the last Legislative Session the Hon. Pandit Madan Mahan Malaviya gave notice of his intention to move for leave to introduce a bill to abolish entirely the system of emigration under indenture to labour. The cursory examination that was possible during the short period of notice which the Hon. Member gave elicited the fact that the bill contained provisions which required my sanction under section 67 sub-section 2 of the Government of India Act 1915, and the Hon. Member was so informed. He subsequently made a formal application for that sanction, and I think I should explain to the Council my reasons for refusing to comply with his request. I do not propose to enter into the legal ground which rendered my decision on that aspect of the case, or on any technical grounds. I am aware that this is a subject which has attracted great public attention, and I fully appreciate the high motives underlying the Hon. Member's action. In the first place, I may say emphatically that there has never been any intention either on the part of the Secretary of State, or the Government of India of departing from the pledges made by Lord Hardinge on behalf of the Government of India. Lord Hardinge made it perfectly clear that the object he had in view was the eventual abolition of the existing system. He made it equally clear that the existing system of recruiting must be maintained until the new conditions under which labour should have been worked out in conjunction with the Colonial Office, and the Crown Colonies concerned, until proper safeguards in the Colonies should have been provided, and until these should have had reasonable time to adjust themselves to the change. At the same time, he expressed his confidence that every one would agree that as the policy of the abolition of this system has now been definitely accepted, and would be carried out India could afford to accept this delay in a reasonable and generous spirit. Lord Hardinge's speech was delivered on the 20th of March, 1916, and having regard to the the magnitude of the issues and interests involved I cannot help feeling that my honourable friend in his earnest desire to forward the matter which lies close to his heart, and which in fact is of the deepest concern to us all, has been betrayed into some impatience in his action in endeavouring to introduce a bill which I fear, can only tend to prejudice the cause which he desires to serve. This bill as framed provided not only for the abolition of indentured labour, but also for the absolute prohibition of the departure of any native of British India, by land or by sea out of British India, under or with a view to entering into an agreement to labour for hire in any country beyond the sea other than Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. It thus went beyond the scope of the Hon. Members own resolution of last year, and in fact beyond anything that the Government of India have been asked to agree to, or have undertaken to consider. I myself in my speech of the 5th September last, explained that the abolition of the existing system cannot be effected by a stroke of the pen, or by the simple fiat of a statutory enactment, but that it entails considerable enquiry and investigation in order to guard against the danger of a bad system being succeeded by a worse. I rather think that what is at the back of the Hon. Member's mind is that the Government of India have been sleeping over their pledges. I assure him that this is not the case.

SPECIAL MISSION TO CEYLON AND MALAY STATES.

The matter has not been allowed to rest either in India or the Colonies. It has been necessary to obtain the views of local Governments who are primarily concerned with details of recruitment and with the conditions under which this should be conducted in future. These replies are being received. A special mission has been despatched to Ceylon and the Federated Malay States where labour is chiefly employed under short term contracts which give the labourers frequent opportunities of changing their employers, to ascertain whether the system in force there can be purified of its defects and adapted for employment in the other Colonies. The report of this mission is expected towards the close of this month i.e., February. It is intended that a Conference meet in London as soon as is practicable thereafter, probably in Indian and Colonial interests, and it is hoped that this Conference will be able to formulate a scheme embodying conditions acceptable to both the parties. At the same time I may say, that our decision that the present form of emigration must cease has been whole-heartedly accepted by the Colonial Office, and they are busily engaged not merely in improving the conditions of labour in the interval but in making ready for the great change which has to take place. The Colonies concerned have, on their part, shown the utmost readiness to co-operate in removing the features of the present system which are regarded as objectionable. In 1915 even before the Government of India had decided to recommend the abolition of the indenture system, the Fiji Government prepared a draft bill to give effect to the more important recommendations made by Messrs. Mcneill and Chimman Lal including the abolition of imprisonment as a penalty for labour offences. During last year again, on receipt of intimation from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the indenture system was definitely to be abolished as soon as possible, the Governments of British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica immediately initiated legislation to provide for the changes that would be necessary. Further legislation in the Colonies will be undertaken after the close of the ensuing Conference, as soon as the precise character or the reforms to be introduced is decided. Meanwhile we have been definitely informed that imprisonment as a substantive punishment for strictly labour offences, has been expunged from the laws of all four Colonies. Both the Colonial Office and the Colonies which they represent, are therefore entitled to full recognition of the spirit in which they have met us, and to generous consideration in the many difficulties they have to meet, and I should deprecate most strongly any display of suspicion of their good faith or any failure to acknowledge the real difficulties which they have to confront.

THE VICEROY'S ASSURANCE.

I may add that any law restricting emigration to other countries must obviously affect far wider interests than the mere internal politics of British India, even though these may be the most important considerations involved. It appears to me, therefore, to be essential that any legislation on the subject should be introduced by the Government of India as a Government measure. I have no hesitation in telling the Council that as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be got through, the Government of India will themselves undertake whatever legislation may be required in a wholly sympathetic spirit, and I appeal with confidence to all my Honourable friends in the Council to be satisfied with this assurance, the fulfilment of which will, I hope, not be long delayed. Much has been said lately in the press with regard to the moral evils of the present system. I can assure the Hon. Member Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, whose unselfish zeal in this matter we all admit, that I deplore with him the undoubted evils which exist in this respect, and that if by a stroke of the pen I could abolish these evils I would gladly do so. In the meantime I will endeavour, and I can say no more, with the help of the Hon. Sir George Barnes, to see whether some amendment of the sex ratio prevailing among emigrants cannot be devised.

SERVICES COMMISSION REPORT.

I should like now to make a brief reference to the report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, which has just been published. The recommendations in the report cover a very wide field, and comprise many important and urgent proposals. In view of this fact, and of the time that has elapsed since the report was signed, it has been decided with the Secretary of State's approval to accelerate its consideration.

consideration as much as we possibly can. We intend first, to examine the general principles that the Commissioners have laid down, and next to proceed to a discussion of the detailed proposals. This should make both for expedition and for consistency, and instead of following the usual lengthy procedure of exhaustive correspondence with local Governments we propose to set out the definite issues, which arise in connection with each Service or Department, and to discuss all except unimportant phases in Conference, with representatives nominated by the local Governments. From this, I trust it will be clear that Government intend to deal expeditiously and in a practical spirit with the report, but in all our deliberations we shall make it our special endeavour to regard the different questions in their proper perspective so that the redress of pressing grievances is not postponed to less urgent reforms, and so that major questions among which the increased employment of Indians in the higher branches of the public service is one of the most important, are not prejudiced or delayed by lesser problems which are easier to solve.

THE REFORMS MEMORANDUM.

The hon. members are aware that shortly after the close of the last session a memorandum was presented to me on behalf of 19 elected members of this Council embodying a list of reforms which they considered should be undertaken with reference to the present constitution of the Government of India. The suggested reforms in the 19 members' memorandum have, I observe, since received endorsement by resolutions passed at the National Congress which met at Lucknow. Gentlemen, let me assure you that the expediency of broadening the basis of Government and the demand of Indians to play a greater part in the conduct of the affairs of this country are not matters which have escaped our attention. I think, the decision to publish the report of Lord Islington's Commission is a clear indication of our policy in this respect. Until the report of the Commission had been examined, it would have been impossible for us to formulate our policy on the important question of the further employment of Indians in the Public Services, but on the general question of political reform, as I have already declared in public, progress must be circumspect and on well-considered lines. Subject to these considerations of political prudence, inherent in good governance, you may rest satisfied that we shall respond sympathetically to the spirit of progress which exists. I may state officially to-day, what is I believe a matter of common knowledge, that the Government of India addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State on this subject in the autumn of last

(Continued in Supplement Page.)

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.

(Continued from page 5.)

Muhammad Shafi moved the resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 22nd of September, 1915, urging that India should in future be officially represented in the Imperial Conference and when that resolution was accepted by the Government of India, the Ruling Princes and the people of the Indian States also earnestly hoped that the proposal advocated would be brought into practical effect at some not far distant date. For we felt that it would be an act conceding to India her just and legitimate dues in consonance with the honourable and important position which she occupies in the British Empire

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

Speaking to-day we can, therefore, never forget that it was in the time of that great statesman and most popular of Viceroys, Lord Hardinge, that this resolution was moved and accepted by the British Government. And the fact that a commencement has now been made to accord to India her proper place in the Empire by her being represented at the Imperial War Conference shows, as my friend the Hon. Sir Prabashanker Pattani said recently, that in inheriting Lord Hardinge's burdens our present Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, has also inherited his noble-minded Predecessor's genuine sympathy and friendly solicitude for India's aspirations. Apart from the obvious advantages accruing from this to India, we all—British Indians as well as the people of the Imperial States enjoying his Imperial Majesty's protection—rejoice equally at this fact on the grounds that such a wise and sagacious measure will knit England and India still closer together and that it will further strengthen the ties connecting India with Great Britain, which all well-wishers of the Great British Empire so earnestly desire. This is indeed a happy augury for the future, for it must be perfectly clear to anyone knowing anything about India that in this country sympathy, patience, and kindness win hearts and kill opposition more readily and effectively than anything else. It is such statesmanlike grasp of the situation such acts of wisdom and foresight that have produced, and must always produce, the best results.

But the action taken by the British Government in regard to India's representation has for us the people of the Indian States a special significance in the fact that that one-third of India in extent and approximately one-fourth of her population which constitute the Territories of Indian Princes, has also secured representation, which we hope we may fairly claim to be our just due and which will, we trust, lead to a still closer organic connection and still greater solidarity and identity of interests beween the British Government and ourselves.

It is for all these reasons that the whole of India—British India as well as Native India—cannot too strongly express its most respectful gratitude to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and his Government in England and in India.

GOOD OMENS.

Side by side with the deep pleasure evinced at India being represented at the Imperial War Conference, we are aware that some disappointment has also been expressed at certain features attending on India's participation in,—what the Prime Minister recently styled,—"the Executive Cabinet of the Empire." It is perhaps natural. I would, however venture to beg those of my countrymen holding such views not to be too impatient. As my old friend the Hon. Sir Satyendra Sinha said the other night in his speech at Calcutta, looking to the present constitution of the Empire a great step has already been taken in securing the representation of Indian views at the Conference. I would like to be permitted to say that I am not speaking any idle words in an irresponsible or light-hearted manner but that I am expressing my honest and firm conviction when I say that this and many other signs are good omens full of bright promise for the future. It would be difficult to say that mistakes have not been made in the past in the handling of some problems in British India—just as mistakes have been made in regard to some problems relating to the Indian States. India has made great strides politically in the past few years. A survey of the times before the war and during the recent Viceroyalties reveals much more progressive views and liberal tendencies. How India, under God's providence, has stood the fiery ordeal and test without flinching and has unhesitatingly demonstrated to the whole world that whatever differences there may have been at times they were purely domestic and internal and of the nature of a family quarrel—to be settled only between the elder and younger members of the family. India the daughter State, has proved that it would, as of old, always faithfully stand by England through thick and thin for the honour and glory of the mighty British Empire, of which she considers herself an integral part. After the end of this terrible world-wide war who can doubt that the angle of vision as regards India will be still further altered in favour of every reasonable and ripe political reform. Close personal comradeship on the battlefields and the common bond of loyalty for the Sovereign and love for the Empire have furthermore led to a similar favourable change in the angle of vision of the self-governing Colonies and the other parts of the British Dominions, which, for the first time, are beginning to realise and understand India at her true worth. Big changes are in the air including the reconstruction and reconstitution of our Empire and though at present the immediate energies of all of us must be devoted to winning the war, yet when by God's Infinite Grace, the Arms of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and those of our brave Allies are crowned with victory—an event which happily is already in sight—I sincerly believe that the British statesmanship and British sense Justice and fairness will rise equal to the occasion and accord to our country that place to which her position in the Empire and her loyal services to the Crown entitle her. We may, therefore, confidently assume that Great Britain and the British Nation who have so bravely made, and are still making, such tremendous sacrifices to uphold the cause of justice and humanity, will not forget the just claims and aspirations of India to enable her to work out her destiny under Britain's guiding hand and protection.

A CALL OF DUTY.

It only remains for me now to tender to your Highnesses my most respectful and grateful thanks for the honour which you have done me in thus showing both your friendship and goodwill as well as your kind appreciation and confidence in regard to my nomination as your Highnesses' representative at the Imperial War Conference, which I find a source of the greatest encouragement, especially at a time when I am really in more ways than one overwhelmed with a sense of my responsibilities. I can assure your Highnesses of my undying gratitude to you for enhancing that honour by making known in person in this practical manner your Highnesses' approval of my selection and by giving me so generous and splendid a send-off. I am conscious of your courtesy, your Highnesses, in selecting as your spokesman my distinguished friend, the enlightened Ruler of Patiala, who has proved himself an able administrator, and my equally kind friends who spoke for their respective Provinces. Their Highnesses of Alwar, Cooch Behar, Paddukotah and Datia, and his Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, who as Secretary of the Committee of this reception has modestly insisted on being put down last but whose generous heart and personality have endeared him to us all and whose ability no longer keeps us in doubt as to his right place in our midst. No less grateful am I to the brilliant galaxy of prominent men and ladies—including, to my great pleasure and honour, those most popular of all people, their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon, and my old tutor and guardian Sir Brian Egerton to whom I owe so much—who have responded to your Highnesses' invitation and joined you in putting me under such a heavy burden of personal obligation. I also desire to express my appreciation of the kind cooperation of my friend Sir Elliot Colvin, who by cancelling a part of his tour, has enabled several of the chiefs of Raiputana to attend to-night's banquet. Whilst on the subject, perhaps I may be allowed to add that, appalled as I well-nigh felt with the magnitude of the work and the onerous nature of the responsibilities in front of me, when I received his Excellency the Viceroy's letter, asking me if I would be willing to assist at the Imperial War Conference, I considered that there could be but one answer to such a clear call of duty. I think it will be conceded that there is no craving of the human heart so universal as the craving to be understood, and I would like to assure your Highnesses, that, whilst greatly appreciating the very high honour which my representing your Highnesses carries with it, in the interests of our Order and of our cause, nothing at the same time would have given me more pleasure had the responsibilities devolved on some one of my brother Princes more able and better fitted than myself for the task, and that it was not without the greatest diffidence and anxious consideration that I accepted the invitation. I would beg to repeat that no one more fully realises than I do the magnitude of the work and the arduous nature of the responsibilities that I shall have to face, and I look to your Highnesses for your continued moral support of which, judging from the kind and encouraging reception which you have accorded to me to-night, I hope I may be assured. I would in all sincerity and seriousness beg you all to believe that it shall be my earnest endeavour as far as in me lies to be of what service I can to the distinguished Order to which I have the honour to belong as well as to the people of British India whom I feel genuine pleasure in hailing as my brethren. I derive further gratification from the fact that I am going in company with such distinguished personages as Sir James Meston and Sir Satyendra Sinha. With your benediction on our mission—so crowded with opportunity, so instinct with duty, so full of honour,—I go forth encouraged, gratified and happy to serve to the fullest extent that lies in my power, our Emperor, our Empire, your Highnesses and the people of our States as well as those of British India.

I can only hope that when by the Grace of God we return safely to India, we shall not be found to have failed in our duty, and my constant prayers are for the long life and happy and glorious Reign of our gracious King-Emperor and for the ever increasing prosperity of the British Empire and our own beloved Country.

HIS EXCELLENCY.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER,

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner then proposed the toast of the Chairman:—

And, now it is my privilege to ask you, your Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen, to drink to the very good health of our distinguished Chairman at to-night's Banquet, his Excellency the Governor, and to couple with that toast the name of the gracious Lady who has also honoured us with her presence at to-night's function. Though I belong to another Province, I am proud to feel that I have had more than ordinary opportunities of getting to know their Excellencies, and it is therefore a source of special pleasure to me that the duty of proposing this toast on behalf of the Ruling Princes should have been entrusted to me. His Excellency's genuine sympathy for the welfare of the people committed to his care; his great popularity in this Presidency and indeed wherever he is known; his keen desire to help in the realization of all that would conduce to the advance of our Country and—what appeals to us especially—his regard for the honour, dignity and privileges, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India are all well-known to those who have come in contact with his Excellency, of which his presence here to-night is a proof if any were needed.

The credit is also largely due to their Excellencies for their having, by their personal example and great popularity, stimulated the traditional loyalty of the people of this Province, and it is due to that that Bombay can rightly feel proud to-day of her splendid contributions towards the war and other philanthropic purposes, whilst her Excellency Lady Willingdon has filled the social life of this Province by her comforting presence and marvellous energy and powers of organization for which his Imperial Majesty's Forces particularly will ever remain deeply grateful to her Excellency, and in recognition of which his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was graciously pleased recently to confer upon Lady Willingdon the Exalted Order of the Crown of India, a unique honour which was most gratifying and pleasing to the large circle of her Excellency's friends.

Your Excellencies, I tender grateful thanks on behalf of their Highnesses and myself personally for the honour you have done by attending this Banquet and for testifying in such a practical manner your sympathies with us, and I will now ask you, your Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in drinking to the toast of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon and to their continued prosperity.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala said:—Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel the greatest pleasure in most warmly seconding the toast which has been given to you in such able words by my great friend his Highness the Mahataja of Bikaner the toast of the health of his Excellency Lord Willingdon coupled with that of the charming personality of his consort her Excellency Lady Willingdon. You are all aware of the universal affection and admiration which their Excellencies have won from the people of India in general and of the Bombay Presidency in particular. It has been my proud privilege to have come in personal touch with their Excellencies and to look upon them as my honoured and valued friends. Patiala has had the honour of a visit by her Excellency as the Hon. Mary Brassey, and may I venture to cherish a hope that some day at their convenience, their Excellencies will grace my State with their most welcome visit when her Excellency will, I hope, notice some changes that have considerably improved the appearance of Patiala.

H. H. the Jam of Navanagar supported the toast.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor said: Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, let me thank this most brilliant gathering for the cordial manner in which they have responded to the toast. Let me also thank the ruling Princes who proposed the toast for their cordial and friendly language—language which is far too generous but which is none the less appreciated. This appreciation is added to by the fact that each of the three Princes who have proposed the toast are great personal friends of mine. H. H. the Jam Saheb remarked on the excellence of my staff. I have always held that 70 p.c. of the success of a Governor is due to his staff (Laughter). I am here to-night in a dual capacity, and there are some of you who may be thinking that I am the first time leading a double life (Laughter). If you are I would urge you to remember that the responsibility entirely rests with my hosts. This evening I am here as a guest and I am here, it appears, as official host of the evening. Therefore I hope I may speak in both characters. Speaking as a guest, and on behalf of the other guests I must thank those Princes who are our hosts to-night for their generous hospitality and also to express to them our sincere conviction that we have attended a banquet of vivid and living interest in every respect. As an official guest I do sincerely thank our hosts for placing me in this position for I realise that they have done this in recognition of my position as representative of H. M. the King-Emperor in this Presidency. I want to add my expression of sincere congratulations to my friend H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner with regard to the great position the great mission that he has been asked to undertake for the ruling Princes of India. We are here to-day on a historic occasion, and one of unique interest, unique from the fact that we are celebrating to-night that India has been called to the inner conferences of the British Empire (Applause) and unique because for the first time a ruling Prince has been invited to give expression to the views of his brother Princes, which is a suitable recognition of the influence and importance of the ancient ruling families of India. It must be an honour and satisfaction to your Highness to know that your brother Princes have come here and together with all the principal citizens of Bombay to give you a cordial send-off. Those of us who know your Highness know of those strong and energetic qualities of your administration of your State. You have fully developed a high ability and great knowledge of public opinion and political thought in this country, and last but by no means least, he has those qualities which are peculiarly suitable for the work for which he has been chosen. Above all, he has that tact and diplomatic instinct that would stand him in good stead when negotiations begin. He has one other quality. He is a thorough, good sportsman and I feel that men who are good sportsmen start very well in any vocation of life. Therefore I know his Highness will do well on this occasion, for he knows how to play the game straight and might I add that if he hits the mark in his negotiations at the War Conference as well as he hits the Imperial grouse in Bikaner I think his position would be justified. The city of Bombay is proud to greet his Highness here this evening and I as Governor wish him on behalf of the Presidency Godspeed to England, that he may be guided through the perils of the deep and that when he reaches the shores of England his visit may be fruitful and for the best interests of India and that when he comes back he will bring a message of friendship and goodwill from all other parts of the Empire, a message that will remove all misunderstandings and bind India closer under ties of affection and regard than ever before with all other parts of his Majesty's dominions. (Applause).

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SIR AUREL STEIN'S DISCOVERY.

In his third great and fruitful journey of exploration in Central Asia which ended last year, Sir Aurel Stein collected some specimens of a language spoken at Ishkashim, on the southern branch of the Oxus, hitherto known to philologists only by name, says "The Times." They were made over to Sir George Grierson, the distinguished conductor of the Indian Linguistic Survey, and we are now able to announce that he has found them sufficient for the preparation of a grammatical sketch and a short vocabulary.

The Ghalchah languages form a group of Iranian tongues spoken in the Pamirs. Wakhi, Shighui, Sariqoli and Yudgha, have been known for about 40 years. It has long been known that there were other languages spoken in the wild tracts of the Upper Oxus; but no certain information has been available concerning them. Of late, however, in prosecuting the Linguistic Survey, Sir George Grierson has collected materials regards two others. These are Munjani, the language spoken in the Munjan district celebrated for its lapis lazuli mines, and Zebaki, spoken in the country round Zebak, on one of the tributaries of the Oxus. Now, with the willing assistance of the Russian authorities, and especially of Colonel D. Yagells, Sir Aurel Stein has collected documents in a seventh and hitherto unknown tongue, spoken at Ishkashim, which is situated on the southern branch of the Oxus, between Shighnan and Badakhshan. These documents comprise a vocabular collected and a folktale recorded in Ishkashim itself. Sir George Grierson has found them so fortunately complete that he has been able to compile from them a short grammar, and definitely to determine the relationship of Ishkashim to the other Ghalchah languages and to the ancient Iranian languages of the Avesta. It is most closely related to the Zebaki already mentioned, and has little in common with the more widely known Wakhi or Shighni. Its discovery hence is a matter of some importance to students of Iranian languages.

These Ghalchah tongues possess many interesting characteristics, which, while distinctively Iranian nevertheless differentiate them widely from Persian. They differ as much from that language as Spanish does from French, and are more closely related to the Pashto spoken in Afghanistan. In their inaccessible mountain homes they have been preserved from the contamination of neighbouring tongues. They still retain almost unchanged, many words used 500 B.C. in the Avesta

In other Iranian languages, such as Persian or Pashto, these words, in the course of many centuries, have undergone considerable modification, but the mountaineers of the Pamirs have preserved them practically unaltered. Perhaps the most interesting example of this is the name of the god of Darius, Ahuramazda. This has survived in Zebaki in the form "Ormozd," and is now employed to mean the sun. It has not survived elsewhere, except in the name of the town Hormuz, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. It is a curious fact that another ancient Iranian god, Mithra, has also survived in several Ghalchah languages under the form *mith*—a day. But this has also survived in a much more corrupted form in the Persian *mihr*—the sun.

The publication of Sir George Grierson's grammar and vocabulary of the hitherto unknown Ishkashim tongue will be awaited with keen interest by philologists.

GREATER THAN KRUPP'S.

CAPACITY OF U. S. ORDNANCE WORKS.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, head of the great Bethlehem Steel Company, in a recent speech in New York announced that the ordnance works at Bethlehem were now 50 per cent. greater than the famous Krupp works at Essen, says "The Times."

At present the Bethlehem plant has a capacity of about 1,000,000 rounds of heavy ammunition a month. The plans of the company include the addition of a department for the manufacture of 16-inch guns of the type which will constitute the main batteries of the new battleships of the super-Dreadnought type which the United States is to build.

Bethlehem, said Mr. Schwab, is now one of the great assets of the United States, and the works will be, if the time ever comes, at the disposal of the United States Government to be used as the Government shall see fit, and the United States Government shall name the price at which it shall buy the material produced in that works.

Altogether the extension programme of the company will involve an outlay of £20,000,000 in the next few years. Up to the present the company has produced chiefly ordnance products and munitions, but under the new scheme the 25 parts of the company will consists of one part for ordnance-making, four parts for ship-building, and 20 parts for the manufacture of steel for commercial purposes.

At present, Mr. Schwab explained, the company is building fully one-third of all the ships now under construction in the United States, and is completing every week one 10,000-ton merchant ship fully equipped, besides battleships, submarines, and smaller vessels. More than one-half of all the ships building in the United States to-day are, however, for foreign owners.

Mr. Schwab also traced the development of the steel industry in the United States, and said that he estimated the output for 1916 at about 40,000,000 tons.

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A TRIBUNAL'S POWER.

CASE OF A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR

Frank Silvester McGuire, aged thirty-three, a solicitor's clerk, concerning whose case Mr. Richard Lambert, M.P., addressed a question to the Prime Minister some time ago as to whether the exemption granted to a widow's only son was withdrawn when it became known that he was a conscientious objector was charged at Marylebone, in mail week with absenting himself when called to the Colours.

McGuire contended that, having established his ground of exemption—viz., serious hardship, unless his circumstances changed, the military had no right to cancel it.

Mr. Paul Taylor: The point raised by the military is that they had the power to cancel it.

"Yes," said McGuire, "but the Act says that if the Tribunal are satisfied that the ground has been established they shall grant the certificate of exemption."

The Magistrate: And they did—for a time.

McGuire repeated that when exemption was granted it could not be cancelled unless the circumstances altered. Mr. Paul Taylor said he could not see his way to say that the Tribunal exceeded their power in cancelling the certificate.

McGuire: But don't you think the onus is upon them to prove that the conditions are no longer valid?

Mr. Paul Taylor: It is a matter for them. You must have some supreme authority in these matters—someone whose opinion outweighs everybody else's, and the Tribunals are in that position.

The accused remarked that he felt more at home in that court than before any of the Tribunals.

Being unable to prove that the Tribunal in this instance had acted beyond their powers in cancelling his exemption, he was handed over to an escort.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

KILLED.

Captain R. E. Bryant, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. W. Kellett, Somersets.
Second-Lieut. S. W. Woodley, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Capt. G. Bolus, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Cook, Yorkshires.
Captain C. E. W. Foster, Flying Corps.
Lieut. C. E. R. Hanbury, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut. L. D. G. Macdougald, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. R. Ratcliffe, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut. A. Swift, Londons.
Second-Lieut. R. J. S. F. Watherston, Leicesters.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. C. P. Mattey, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. H. O. Williams, Middlesex.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J Hay, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut B H Shaw, Cheshires.

WOUNDED.

Lieut H Bowman, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H W Cope, Middlesex.
Lieut M B Constant, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C W B Fitzgerald, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut R E Ford, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut F Hollingsworth, South Staffords.
Lieut-Colonel B J Jones, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut T E B Kiss, Lincolns.
Capt J Knowles, York and Lancs.
Capt M A McDonald, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J A Nathan, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T F Northcote, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut R O'Connell, Munsters.
Second-Lieut E H Pennycook, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut F C Sanders, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H L Tebbitt, Field Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut S F Cody, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J V Lyle, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E S King, Middlesex.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The following names of British officers appear in the 298th and the 299th casualties lists o the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Worcestershires, Capt E H Hiscock, Lincolnshires, 2nd-Lieut J W H Labbett; I.A., Capt J D Grafton Wignall.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Welsh Regt Lieut H F Bagg.

WOUNDED.

R.F.A., Capt L C Stevens; Yorkshire, Light Infantry, Major G T Pigott; Devonshires, Capt W E Stamp; Hampshires, Capt A G Lester-Garland; East Surreys, 2nd-Lieut C W Holroyd Sergeant; Gloucesters, Capt W F Darke; I.A., Capt H N Reynolds; Lieut and Temporary Capt A J Lunn, Lieut A C Curties; I.A.R.O., 2nd-Lieut N R K Jerram.

KILLED

Highland Light Infantry:—Capt C P Everard (Previously reported missing) I.A.R.O., 2nd-Lieut A A Gardiner.

WOUNDED.

R.E., 2nd-Lieut T E Brydon.

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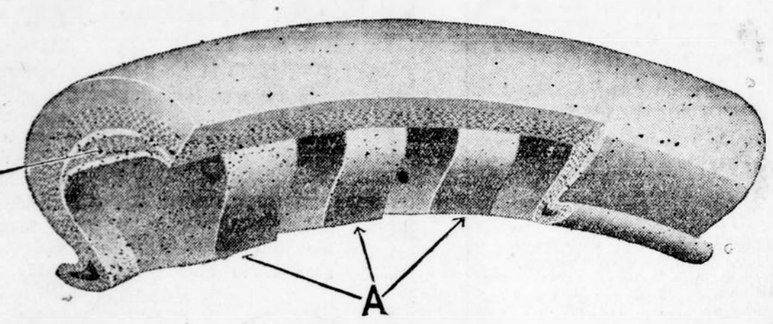

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